The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5250. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Congress Declares the Fourteenth Amendment Adopted.

The Funding Bill Passed by the House.

Further Debate on the Bill to Reduce the Army.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

RATIFICATION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The concurrent resolution declaring the fourteenth article a part of the Constitution of the United States, passed both Houses to-day. In the House the Speaker presented a dispatch announcing the ratification of the amendment by the Georgia Legislature, thus making thirty States in all, or, twenty-eight exclusive of Ohio and New-Jersey, the requisite three-fourths, and placing the question beyond all doubt whatever. The President's approval of the resolution is not required.

PROSPECTS FOR AN ADJOURNMENT.

The question of adjournment was actively canvassed in both Houses to-day in private conversation by members, and in the Senate, Mr. SHERMAN, late in the afternoon, introduced a resolution providing for an adjournment on Thursday, stating that the state of business fully warranted the designation of that early day. After some talk, in which Friday, Saturday and Monday were all suggested, Mr. HENDRICKS stated that the President would, in case of such early adjournment, put sundry objectionable bills in his pocket, particularly that passed by the Senate last night, which reduces the army to 30,000 men, and distributes 1,000 muskets to the militia in each Congressional district. This brought Mr. SHERMAN to his feet in a very spirited speech, in which he said, in substance, that he offered the resolution because he believed the President would behave himself, and approve or disapprove the legislation of Congress in the ordinary manner, and not resort to the practice of pocketing important public measures. He still so believed; but if the threat of the Senator from Indiana was an indication of the President's action, then he was for staying here and compelling him to act on public measures as required by the law and the Constitution. He therefore asked that no action be had on his resolution for the present, and it went over. In the House a paper in favor of taking a recess until the middle of September was circulated and obtained eighty signatures, while a proposition for a positive adjournment received but forty. A resolution will be offered to-morrow to adjourn to meet at a certain day, when, if a quorum of the two Houses do not appear, their respective presiding officers shall adjourn them either *sine die* or until some day late in November, in terms and in fact coincident with the action last year. It is proper to state in this connection that the recent messages and proclamations of the President have done much to unsettle the faith that was beginning to develop in some minds, that he would at last yield his factious and useless opposition to the reconstruction work of Congress when those States were actually admitted to representation. But the belief of Republicans now is that he will scruple at no means in his power to overturn those Governments, or at least to promote dissension, strife and a feeling against the legality of the work of Congress. Hence, the possible necessity of such an adjournment as will leave it within the power of Congress to reassemble if the emergency requires. There was a more intense feeling against Mr. JOHNSON manifested in the private manner and conversation of members of both Houses to-day than has been apparent for several months, the result of the recent language used by the President in the performance of a duty imposed by law.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill came up in the House to-day as the pending unfinished business, and argument was resumed on the substitute of Mr. BOUTWELL. The discussion developed the fact that the latter proposition was unexpectedly strong, and Mr. BOUTWELL pressed it with all his accustomed force and vigor. Privileged business intervening a vote was deferred until the evening session, when after further debate and various further amendments, Mr. BOUTWELL's substitute was rejected—yeas 67, nays 72. The bill, as matured in Committee of the Whole, was then passed—yeas 79, nays 68. It simply provides one class of bonds, running forty years, at 3.65 interest. It will probably go at once to a conference committee in the Senate. But Senator SHERMAN has not much hope that an agreement can be reached, the two propositions being so far apart in their most important details.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Indian Appropriation and Deficiency Appropriation bills were agreed to to-day in both Houses, both having been reported from conference committees. The only other Appropriation bills not yet agreed upon are the District of Columbia, Charities and Alaska bills.

AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS.

The bill regulating *ad interim* appointments is at length through both Houses. Mr. POMEROY to-day beat the Patent-Office ring in a handsome manner, and this point being carried, nothing else remained. The matter came up the first thing after the Alabama members, and the motion to lay the conference report on the table was lost by a large majority, as it would have killed the whole bill. The report was then agreed to, by yeas 80, nays 77, much to the surprise and chagrin of the defeated party, who supposed they had a large majority. This corrects a serious defect heretofore existing in the law. The Patent-office fund having been covered into the Treasury by an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and Judge FOOTE having been favorably reported in the Senate for confirmation as Commissioner, the struggle over the office ends with this reorganization. The following is the bill in full:

An act to authorize the temporary supply of vacancies in the Executive Departments.

Be it enacted, &c., That, in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the head of any Executive Department of the Government, the first or sole assistant thereof shall, unless otherwise directed, by the President of the United States, as is hereinafter provided, perform the duties of such head until a successor be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the chief of any bureau, or of any officer thereof, except Commissioner of Patents, whose appointment is not in the head of an executive department, the deputy of such chief, or of such officer, or if there be no deputy, then the chief clerk of such bureau shall, unless otherwise directed by the President of the United States as hereinafter provided, perform the duties of such chief or of such officer until a successor be appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease, and no appointment, designation or assignment otherwise than as heretofore provided in the cases mentioned in the first, second and third sections of this act, shall be made except to fill a vacancy, happening during the recess of the Senate.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in any of the cases hereinbefore mentioned it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in his discretion, to authorize and direct the head of any other Executive Department or other officer in either of those departments whose appointment is, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, vested in the President, to perform the duties of the office vacant as aforesaid, until a successor be appointed, or the sickness or absence of the incumbent shall cease; provided that nothing in this act shall authorize the supplying, as aforesaid, a vacancy for a longer period than ten days when such vacancy shall be occasioned by death or resignation, and the officer so performing the duties of the office temporarily vacant shall not be entitled to extra compensation therefor; and provided, also, that in the case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the Commissioner of Patents, the duties of said Commissioner, until a successor shall be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease, shall devolve upon the Examiner-in-Chief, in said office, oldest in length of commission.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts heretofore passed on the subject of temporarily supplying vacancies in the executive departments, or which empower the President to authorize any person or persons to perform the duties of the head of any executive departments, or of any officer in either of the Departments, in case of a vacancy therein or inability of such head of a Department or officer to discharge the duties of his office, and all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION RETURNS.

The following are the official returns of the recent election in Mississippi, as transmitted by Gen. GILLEM to Gen. GRANT, and sent to Congress to-day:

Counties.	No. of Registered Voters.	Constitution. For.	Constitution. Against.
Adams	4,624	2,936	834
Amite	1,703	228	1,093
Attala	2,477	989	976
Bolivar	1,880	1,072	167
Calhoun	1,542	103	997
Carroll	4,037	276	2,727
Chickasaw	3,728	971	1,799
Coahoma	1,354	864	114
Choctaw	2,539	277	1,381
Claiborne	2,866	1,696	665
Clarke	2,188	993	835
Covington	688	93	440
Copiah	3,688	556	2,524
Davis	475	132	235
Desoto	4,706	413	2,167
Franklin	1,329	197	756
Greene	330	59	122
Hancock	857	143	404
Harrison	940	231	433
Hinds	5,974	2,869	2,044
Holmes	3,711	1,793	1,207
Issaquena	1,509	1,057	104
Itawamba	1,390	207	683
Jackson	828	123	388
Jasper	1,862	453	1,003
Jefferson	2,731	1,672	653
Kemper	2,313	1,021	953
Lafayette	2,839	298	1,895
Lauderdale	1,282	1,323	1,361
Lawrence	2,085	503	965
Leake	1,451	478	722
Lee	3,015	114	1,933
Lowndes	6,135	3,229	2,004
Madison	3,930	2,055	1,190
Marion	755	273	319
Marshall	4,707	1,587	2,279
Monroe	4,754	2,067	1,759
Neshoba	949	172	540
Newton	1,789	115	1,182
Noxubee	4,968	2,978	1,301
Oktibbeha	2,642	1,255	999
Panola	3,805	1,503	1,568
Perry	416	58	228
Pontotoc	2,043	698	929
Pike	2,191	511	1,196
Rankin	2,455	161	1,864
Scott	1,545	291	911
Simpson	972	49	682
Smith	1,078	3	827
Sunflower	1,064	374	301
Tallahatchie	1,675	196	1,031
Tippah	2,797	190	1,621
Tishemingo	3,504	479	1,860
Tunica	1,130	499	109
Wayne	941	394	219
Warren	7,630	4,851	1,316
Washington	3,885	2,733	251
Wilkinson	3,282	2,186	627
Winston	1,512	440	729
Yallobusha	3,640	932	1,963
Yazoo	4,219	1,816	1,490
Total	155,351	56,231	63,860
Majority against			7,629

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Humphries, Dem	63,321
Eggleston, Rep	55,250
Majority for Humphries	8,071

On Members of Congress the vote was as follows:

First District.

C. H. Townsend, Democrat	11,029
Jefferson L. Wofford, Republican	5,823
Majority for Townsend	5,206

Second District.

T. N. Martin, Democrat	11,504
Jehiel Railsback, Republican	6,068
Majority for Martin	5,436

Third District.

V. P. N. Turner, Democrat	11,681
C. A. Sullivan, Republican	10,181
Majority for Turner	1,500

Fourth District.

George C. McKee, Republican	20,444
George L. Potter, Democrat	15,510
Majority for McKee	4,934

Fifth District.

W. T. Martin, Democrat	12,686
L. W. Pierce, Republican	11,886
Majority for Martin	800

With regard to the manner in which the election was conducted, Gen. GILLEM says:

"The troops in the State, amounting to 27 companies, were distributed at 63 posts and stations; and I may add that in every instance in which it was reported that fears of disturbance or interference with the elections was apprehended, regardless of the source from which the report emanated, troops were directed to be present and maintain order, and that no instance of intimidation or violence at the polls was reported by the commanders of posts or detachments; but on the contrary the elections are reported to have been conducted in an orderly manner. During the election commanding officers of the troops were directed to afford all necessary assistance to the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and good order. At the same time they were held responsible that force was only used when it was absolutely necessary."

In conclusion, Gen. GILLEM says:

"As is generally the case in elections, fraud is charged by both parties. All reports and complaints bearing on this subject are herewith transmitted for the consideration of the proper authority, merely remarking that I am satisfied that the election was as fair and 'free from intimidation or the influence of fraud' as it would be possible to secure under existing circumstances, and that no undue influence was exercised at the polls. If intimidation was used at all, it was beyond the power of the military to reach it. As the defeat of the Constitution renders it possible that the State may for a time remain under military control, I consider it my duty to call attention to the almost impossibility of finding persons to fill vacancies in civil offices who possess the necessary attainments, and who can qualify under existing laws. I would, therefore, recommend that section 9 of the act passed July 19, 1867, be so modified as to render eligible to office persons on the list of registered voters, to fill vacancies which exist or may occur in civil offices, State or municipal.

MEMBERS FROM ALABAMA.

Five of the six members from Alabama were sworn in to-day, viz.: Messrs. BUCKLEY, PIERCE, HAUGHEY, NORRIS and COLLIS. The remaining member is F. W. KELLOGG, of Mobile, who formerly represented the Grand Haven District, of Michigan. COLLIS' seat is contested by BURKE, also a Radical, on the ground of non-residence. COLLIS was an officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps, detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau at Huntsville, where his regiment was subsequently. He was ordered to Nashville, and has never resided in the State. His family reside where they have for many years, in Grant County, Wisconsin.

PAY OF MEMBERS FROM THE SOUTH.

The House to-day agreed to pay the new members from the South from the date of their election. In the Senate, Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of paying the new Senators from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress, but the consideration of the report was postponed.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The batch of nominations sent to the Senate yesterday were all reported on to-day, except Gov. COX, to be Commissioner of Pensions. The Foreign Relations Committee reported against ROSECRANS for Spain and MCCLERNAND for Mexico, but in favor of WATTS for Austria. No objection was urged against ROSECRANS, except the desire to retain the Hon. JOHN P. HALE, the present incumbent, in that position. The Finance Committee also reported against WELLS for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and COOPER for Commissioner of Internal Revenue. After the report in the latter case had been made, a message was received from the President withdrawing COOPER's name, and it is now understood that Mr. JOHNSON will appoint him Commissioner *ad interim* as soon as Congress adjourns. It is probable that these nominations will be acted on to-morrow.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

The Senate to-night passed the General Railroad Bridge bill, which has been under discussion several days. They did not adopt the proposition to require the spans over the Ohio and Mississippi to be 500 feet, but accepted Mr. DOOLITTLE's substitute, authorizing a board of Government engineers to investigate the subject, and report whether the interests and safety of navigation require the spans to be of such length.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster-General, is relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, and assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Philadelphia. Brevet Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls has been ordered to report to Brevet Major-Gen. McDowell, commanding the Department of the East, as Chief Quartermaster of that Department, in addition to his present duties in charge of the Department of New-York City. Brevet Col. F. J. Crilly, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, is assigned to duty as Quartermaster of the District of and Post of Philadelphia. Brevet Major Joseph L. Crane, Chief Commissary of the Fourth Military District, has been ordered to take station at Cincinnati from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, for the purchase and distribution of subsistence stores for the Fourth District.

By direction of the President, Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHARLES F. RUFF has been relieved and detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, the Joint Committee on the Library was discharged from the further consideration of the numerous petitions on the subject of an International Copyright Law.

POST ROADS.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill to establish certain post roads, which was passed.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN called up his concurrent resolution declaring the ratification of the fourteenth amendment, which was adopted.

It declares that three-fourths of the States—enumerating them—including Ohio and New-Jersey, having adopted the amendment, it has become a part of the Constitution of the United States.

PAY OF NEW SENATORS.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay to the Senators from Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and Louisiana the compensation allowed by law, to be computed from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the resolution ought to go to a Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL quoted the precedents established on the case of the Senators from Tennessee. At the beginning of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. DAVIES offered the resolution as dating back to a time—4th of March, 1867—when there were no Senators from those States. He denied that the Senators in question are constitutionally elected, in his opinion, and the Senators that came here a year ago are still the constitutional Senators from these States.

Mr. MORTON, at this point, objected to the further consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over.

STEAM PLOWS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the joint resolution admitting steam plows free of duty for one year from June 30, 1868, which was passed.

BRIDGES OVER THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. MORTON again called up the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio River.

Mr. POMEROY repeated his objections to the requirement of 500 feet spans as impracticable with any but a suspension bridge.

Mr. CAMERON told a story of one ADAM HARNLEY, of Pennsylvania, with whom he had been present many years ago at a public meeting in Harrisburg, Penn., to discuss the feasibility of building a railroad thence to Lancaster, he (CAMERON) having expressed a favorable opinion. HARNLEY after the meeting was over said to him, placing his finger to his nose, that "It was all very well to talk about going from Harrisburg to Lancaster in a day, but you and I knows better as dat." [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMERON expressed the opinion that bridge building is yet in its infancy, and generally favored the bill.

At 1 o'clock the Chairman announced the special order, the bill for the protection of American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. NEWTON appealed to the Senator from California (Mr. CONNESS) to allow a vote to be taken on the pending bill.

Mr. CONNESS suggested an evening session for that purpose, and made a motion to that end.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and SUMNER urged the importance of holding an Executive session, there being much business on hand, in order to avoid being called together again for that purpose after the adjournment.

The motion for an evening session prevailed.

A PENSION BILL.

By consent of Mr. CONNESS, Mr. THAYER called up the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. FRANCIS T. RICHARDSON, killed at the battle of Antietam.

Mr. HARLAN moved to amend, that the pension be paid from the date of the passage of the bill instead of from the time of Gen. RICHARDSON's death in 1862. Rejected by 8 to 34.

Mr. YATES called up the bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Brig.-Gen. WALLACE.

After some opposition from Mr. CAMERON the bill was passed.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

Mr. CONNESS then consented, by request of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, to allow the special order to go over, and Mr. MORRILL called up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and for other purposes, which was amended and passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HOWE, presented a report from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. COLE suggested that the bill as amended, with the report be printed, so that the Senators could examine the effect of the amendments. He said the bill does injustice to his section. Some discussion on the report ensued between Messrs. HENDERSON, CORBETT and HOWE. It was then adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to go into Executive Session.

Mr. CONNESS called for the yeas and nays, saying that the bill relative to the rights of citizens abroad could be passed in a few minutes.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 25 to 24, and shortly after 3 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

When the doors were reopened, Mr. SHERMAN offered a concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the two Houses of Congress' *sine die*, on Friday next.

THE MILITARY BILL.

Mr. HOWARD and several other Senators expressed the hope that no day would be designated until after the bill for the reduction of the military peace establishment shall have become a law. They would not consent to place it in the power of the President to retain it in his possession and not return it to Congress. The constitutional limit of ten days could not apply in case there should be so early an adjournment.

Mr. HENDRICKS, in reply to the remarks which had been made, said he considered this a most dangerous bill, because it proposed to arm one political party against the other. It placed the control of the arms to be distributed with the Governors of the States designated, and this, too, immediately before the Presidential election. In regard to the ratio of distribution he asked what Maine wanted with seven thousand muskets, Massachusetts with twelve thousand and Indiana with thirteen thousand; and, in order to illustrate his argument, he referred to the fact that the Governor of Indiana being a candidate for reëlection, these arms placed at his disposal could be used according to his design and pleasure. And so with the other States. He commented upon the action of the Senate last night in rejecting Mr. VICKER's amendment providing that the distribution of arms, &c., shall not take place prior to the 1st of January, unless the President shall deem it necessary for the prevention of disturbance in the Southern States. This fact, he remarked, was significant of the design of the bill. Arms were to be distributed to all the States with the exception of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and these States were omitted because there was to be no election there. Therefore he argued that the only purpose of this distribution of arms before the election was to make a military force out of one party to overawe the other, and thus control the election. All he asked was a fair election, and that the people may vote without hindrance governed by their own judgment. Gen. GRANT had said in the last sentence of his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency: "We want peace. Let us have peace." All parties should desire this, and quiet in the country. After this expression of the desire for peace on the part of the candidate of the Republican Party, we find here a firebrand—a measure calculated to excite passion and produce strife, and perhaps bloodshed. With a measure so threatening and dangerous in its character, the people would be slow to believe that that party desired peace. He hoped the President would exercise the power he possessed to prevent the bill from becoming a law. The President owed this not only to his constitutional duty, but to the peace and quiet of the country. He should defeat a measure so full of peril to the country, and which invited a conflict between the whites and blacks.

Mr. WILSON, in reply, said that not a single gun would be used unless there should be such a powerful combination to violate the law that it would be beyond the power of the civil authorities to disperse it, and then only in the hands of the militia as a *posse comitatus*. But of this the Senate had had to-day a passionate appeal from the Senator from Indiana, who talked about what the people would or would not do.

Mr. WILSON had no doubt that at the next election there would be a majority of a hundred Radicals in the House; not more than four States of the Union would be carried for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and yet the Senator talked about overawing. Those who recently met in Convention in the City of New-York, assured their friends what they would do in the event of their success. WADE HAMPTON remarked in a speech that they would swear men to override the Constitution and laws. If we, said Mr. WILSON, have in the seven reconstructed States an honest election, I expect every one of them to vote the Republican ticket; and Gov. WISE had said he would vote for the Democratic candidate, not because he liked the platform, but because BLAIR promised, if placed in power, to overthrow the reconstructed States. Now, the way to preserve the public peace is to uphold law and order, and this is all that is intended by the bill. He was amazed that any man should rise up in opposition to it.

Mr. WILSON then referred to the New-Orleans and other riots, and asked who it was that had striven to provoke collision between the white and black races. There was not a repentant traitor in that Convention, not a man who was not as much a traitor as when he was warring in behalf of the rebellion in the Southern States. The Senator from Indiana had said Republicans had pardoned traitors. This was true; but those whom they had pardoned showed their repentance by their daily lives and conversation. The Democratic Party was the author of the rebellion. Every drop of blood shed in the war was owing to that organization. Every soldier who was wounded owes misfortune to the opposition of the Democratic Party to liberty. The members of that party fought against every law that tended to strike the fetters from the black man's limbs, and to defend and guard human rights. But, he said, we are stronger than muskets. God Almighty and Truth are on our side. We have justice and humanity, and a record brighter and purer and holier than any party in God's universe. History and the world attest it. We never fired on the flag of our country or raised the banner of revolt.

Mr. SHERMAN said he submitted the resolution providing for an adjournment in good faith, believing the Senators on both sides of the Chamber, the House and the President would enable them to close the business of the session. He had thought that the President would accord to the established custom, and sign, or without unnecessary delay disapprove of bills which might be submitted to him, in order that Congress might afterward act upon them. There was nothing in the condition of the public business which prevented an adjournment next Friday. All the ordinary bills are out of the way, and only a few remain to have the approval or dissent of the President. He, however, would never press a resolution of this kind in the face of what the Senator from Indiana says, viz: That the President intended to avail himself of his constitutional prerogative to defeat the will of Congress by withholding the bill which has been alluded to for ten days. He was willing to sit here through Summer's heat or Winter's cold, until the President either approved or disapproved of every act. The words of the Senator were not the kind of language to be used in this House. If the President would resort to the extraordinary expedient of withholding his signature to a bill which Congress deem proper for the public safety, he would not consent to adjourn until it was passed over his objections. He thought the Senator went out of his way when he stated what the President would or would not do. He repeated that in the face of what the Senator uttered, he was not willing to press the resolution until he knew what the President would do. This bill was debated last night at length. It enacted nothing but what was now the law of the land as to the distribution of arms. It was the duty of Congress to arm the loyal people in order that they might protect themselves. There was no danger of any of these reconstructed Governments violating the law and disturbing the public peace. The arms distributed to them would not be equal in number to the half million of arms now scattered among the rebels in the Southern States. He did not think, when he offered the resolution, that the Senator would make a partisan speech to excite the contempt and hatred of the country against Congress. In conclusion, he moved that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the Executive business.

This motion was not acted on.

The Senate then agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. CONNESS took it for granted that the speech of the Senator from Indiana was deliberately made for political reasons. He expressed his thanks to the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) for the remarks made on the question of adjournment. It was plain to him that the message which had been received from the President during the last two weeks, and the proclamations he had issued, were of such a character as to justify the conclusion that they are incendiary and violative of his public duties, and, in his judgment, a scandal before the civilized world, and, in place of discussing the question of adjournment at this time, they would justify another impeachment by the House, trial by the Senate and expulsion from the place the President fills. It was not long since he escaped conviction by the merest chance in the world. The conduct of the first Minister of his Cabinet, the character of the political Convention to which he has joined his interest, the utterances of the men which composed it, and the letter of their candidate for the Vice-Presidency threatening rebellion—all justified what he (Mr. CONNESS) said; and in all probability we never shall be able until we take such action to guarantee peace to the nation. Let them renew the rebellion, and it will be fought out in a different way from the last. The Senator from Indiana quoted Gen. GRANT as saying: "Let us have peace." We ask and plead for peace; but we can have peace only on condition of obedience to law. The President by his communications and utterances, sets the example of disorder in the country. If we adjourn now, it will not be long before disorder is reëstablished.

Mr. HENDRICKS said it wanted but a few minutes to 5 o'clock, the time for taking the recess. He should like to have the time extended, in order that he might reply to the Senators who had assailed his position.

Mr. CONKLING objected.

The question of extending the time ten minutes was put to a vote. A majority, but not a quorum, voted in the affirmative. It was now 5 o'clock, and the Senate took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30 o'clock.

PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the joint resolution authorizing the full amount of the subsidy of $500,000 to be paid to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for services between San Francisco, California, and China and Japan, which was passed.

SYMPATHY WITH THE CRETANS.

Mr. SUMNER reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the following joint resolution, appealing to the Turkish Government in behalf of the people of Crete. He said it had been unanimously recommended by the Committee.

The following is the resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the people of the United States renew the expression of their sympathy with the suffering people of Crete, to whom they are bound by ties of a common religion and by gratitude due the Greek race of which the Cretans are a part; that they rejoice to believe that the suffering of this interesting people may be happily terminated by a policy of forbearance on the part of the Turkish Government, and they hereby declare their hope that the Turkish Government will listen kindly to this representation, and will speedily adopt such generous steps as will secure to Crete the much desired blessings of peace and the advantages of autonomic Government.

Resolved, That religion, civilization and humanity require that the existing contest in Crete should be brought to a close, and to accomplish this result the civilized Powers of the world should unite in friendly influence with the Government of Turkey.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President to instruct the Minister of the United States at Constantinople to coöperate with Ministers of other Powers in all good offices to terminate the sufferings of the people of Crete, and that it shall be the further duty of the President to communicate a copy of this resolution to the Government of Turkey. The resolution was adopted.

GEORGIA AND THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a telegram from Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, announcing the ratification by the Legislature of that State of the fourteenth amendment.

BRIDGES OVER THE OHIO RIVER.

The special order, the bill to authorize the erection of bridges across the Ohio River, was taken up and Mr. VAN WINKLE addressed the Senate in opposition to the provision requiring 500 feet span over the channels, denying that Gen. WARREN had pronounced it necessary in the interest of navigation, as asserted by Mr. NEWTON on a former occasion. Truss bridges of such a span were impossible, in his opinion, and suspension bridges unsafe for railroad bridges.

Mr. MORTON replied at some length. He taxed Messrs. VAN WINKLE and RAMSEY with having used every endeavor to have the bill delayed, and intimated that the opposition of the former arose from his being a President of a railroad company that desires to build a bridge with short spans. He read a letter from the architect of the suspension bridge at Niagara, (Mr. LOGAN,) showing that that bridge, at 856 feet span, is crossed daily by trains, asserting that it would allow of their crossing at a speed of 30 miles an hour; that that gentleman is now building a new bridge over the Hudson of 1,600 feet span, capable of sustaining 35,000 tons. The latter gave a list of bridges of over 300 feet span here and in Europe. He contended that newspapers and business men everywhere favor requiring 50 feet span.

Mr. POMEROY made some further remarks, holding that the requirement of the 500 feet span amounts to a virtual prohibition of bridges, and that there should be a compromise between the railroad and river interests.

Mr. TIPTON spoke also in opposition to the bill.

Mr. DAVIS advocated it at length.

Mr. DOOLITTLE gave notice that at the proper time he would offer a substitute, authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of no less than seven engineers to investigate in regard to the proper width and report at the next session, suspending in the meantime all building of bridges.

Mr. YATES pronounced in favor of the establishment of some minimum width of span.

After further discussion by Messrs. NYE and FRELINGHUYSEN,

Mr. NORTON professed his willingness to accept the amendment suggested by Mr. DOOLITTLE, to which Mr. POMEROY acceded.

Mr. VAN WINKLE said it would be acceptable with the following proviso, which he moved to read:

Provided, That this shall not apply to bridges already in process of construction.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the proviso. He thought whatever rule is adopted should be applied to all bridges.

Mr. HENDERSON spoke briefly in favor of the amendment.

Mr. VICKERS produced a letter from Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, stating that that Company has already expended $400,000 in building bridges across the Ohio River, under the present laws; that many prominent engineers concur in the opinion that a three hundred feet span is the limit that can safely be built, and that if this bill should be passed, the construction of the two bridges across the Ohio will be suspended, and it may be years before they can be recommenced.

Mr. VICKERS spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. VAN WINKLE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLEY offered an amendment requiring the proposed Board of Engineers to examine the Steubenville bridge, and report whether it is an obstruction, and, if so, what should be done to remedy it.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered another amendment providing that the bill shall not apply to the bridge in process of construction at Louisville, the same to be not less than four hundred feet span.

The bill then passed, and at 10:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to which was referred the claims of the Representatives from the late rebel States to be allowed full pay from the commencement of Congress, reported a resolution that their pay shall commence from the date of their respective elections. Adopted.

COMMANDER HUGHES.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the Senate amendment to the House bill, for the restoration of Commander A. K. HUGHES from the retired list to the active list of the navy, was concurred in, after striking out the name of Commander CELLEY for restoration.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

Mr. O'NEIL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill changing the ports of entry from Plymouth to Edenton, N. C., and from Beaufort to Port Royal, S. C. Passed.

INTERNATIONAL METRICAL SYSTEM.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to promote the establishment of an international metrical system of coinage. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALABAMA.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported that the credentials of the various Representatives elect from the State of Alabama had been examined and found in due form, and he moved that the test oath be administered to them.

Mr. BROOKS appealed to the House to say whether it was fair or just, when the people of Alabama were informed, under the act of March 23, 1867, that by abstaining from voting they could defeat the State Constitution and the election of members under it, to admit a set of representatives chosen by negroes, and by negroes alone. It was an outrage on the white people of Alabama, and on the whole white race of the country. The members were elected only by the negroes of Alabama, while the white people of Alabama by fraud, and by fraud alone, were kept from voting at that election.

Mr. DAWES replied to the remarks of Mr. BROOKS, which he spoke of as his accustomed speech. He would leave it to the gentleman from New-York to reconcile the inconsistency of his always preaching in favor of the representation of the late rebel States and his practical denial of it. He spoke of Mr. BROOKS' constant anxiety about the negro; an anxiety which troubled him by day and disturbed his sleep by night, lest by some chance the poor negro should get some advantage of him in the race of life. After further remarks in that satirical vein Mr. DAWES moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired an opportunity to make some remarks.

Mr. DAWES declined to withdraw the call for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered and the report was adopted by a vote of 126 to 34.

The members elect from the State of Alabama were invited by the Speaker to approach and take the oath. Five gentlemen responded to the invitation and were about to be sworn, when Mr. BROOKS notified the Speaker that he desired the oath to be administered separately.

The Speaker said that was a subject for the decision of the House.

Mr. DAWES moved they be sworn in at once.

Mr. BROOKS said there were three cases to which he wished to call attention. He objected to the oath being administered to the person claiming to represent the Mobile District.

Mr. DAWES remarked that that gentleman was not present.

Mr. BROOKS—Who is the Representative from Mobile?

Mr. DAWES—F. W. KELLOGG.

Mr. BROOKS—KELLOGG, of Michigan. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES—No, Sir; KELLOGG, of Alabama.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would not retire under the demagogical speech just made by him.

The Speaker stated that remark was not in order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Why not? It was certainly not meant for an insult to him. It was a compliment to his speech.

Mr. BROOKS demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to the report. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES—The gentleman from New-York is laboring under a mistake, as usual.

Mr. BROOKS—There is also a person from the State of Maine to whom I object as being a resident of the State of Alabama.

The SPEAKER—The order of the House is that the gentleman shall be sworn in.

Mr. BROOKS—I do not suppose that the Speaker wants to violate the Constitution of the United States, and I ask him to read article one, section two of that instrument.

Mr. DAWES—The gentleman complains of one of those members because he was born in Maine. I should like to know where the gentleman himself was born.

Mr. BROOKS—I was born in Maine and went to New-York—not with a carpet-bag, but with a trunk—thirty years ago, and have resided there since.

The Speaker said he was required, by order of the House, to administer the oath of office. If the House directed the oath to be administered separately, he would of course obey that order; otherwise, he would swear these members collectively.

Mr. ROSS—One of those gentlemen is a friend of mine. He is a very good man, and I don't know that I will raise any objection to him.

Mr. ———Is he a neighbor of yours?

Mr. ROSS—He is. [Laughter.]

The oath was then administered to CHARLES W. BECKLEY, BENJAMIN W. NORRIS, CHARLES W. PIERCE, J. B. CALLIS and THOMAS HAUGHEY, and they took their seats as members from the State of Alabama.

VACANCIES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The Conference report on the bill to supply vacancies in the Executive Departments came up, when Mr. SPALDING withdrew the motion made by him yesterday to lay the report on the table.

Mr. HOLMAN renewed the motion. It was negatived.

The Conference report was then agreed to.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A concurrent resolution was received from the Senate declaring the ratification by three-fourths of the States of the Union of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, and declaring that article a part of the Constitution.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to refer it to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, as it involved some very important questions of constitutional law.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed the desire to have it passed at once by the House.

Mr. BOUTWELL thereupon withdrew his motion to refer, and moved the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested that a dispatch had been received announcing that Georgia had ratified the amendment.

Mr. BOUTWELL sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, the following dispatch:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21, 1868.

To Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The fourteenth article and fundamental conditions adopted by a majority of thirty-four on joint ballot.

(Signed,) RUFUS D. BULLOCK, Governor elect.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to amend the concurrent resolution by inserting Georgia.

Mr. BROOKS—On the proof of a telegram, how do you know that that came over the wires at all?

A Republican MEMBER—We will take it on faith.

The Speaker suggested a doubt whether that was the official notice required.

Mr. BOUTWELL withdrew the amendment.

The resolution was then agreed to, yeas 126, nays 32.

The States of New-Jersey and Ohio are included among those. Both have ratified the amendment.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The House then, at 2:15, resumed the consideration of the Funding bill.

Mr. BOUTWELL addressed the House in advocacy of the substitute proposed by him, providing for the issue of $400,000,000 fifteen years' five per cent. bonds, of $400,000,000, twenty years, 4½ per cent. bonds, and of $400,000,000, 25 years — per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, the latter class to be payable in the United States, or at London, Paris or Frankfort—all such bonds to be exchangeable for five-twenty bonds.

In the course of his remarks he stated that with the adoption of his substitute there would still remain $$1,000,000,000 for which no provision would be made; but the $1,000,000,000 would be for something which is to come and go for the next fifteen years. That sum was composed as follows: Of five-twenty bonds, which may be paid in five years, but which the Government cannot be compelled to pay for twenty years, $300,000,000; of ten-forties, which may be paid in six or seven years, $263,000,000; of 1881 six per cent. bonds, $284,000,000; matured debt, $11,000,000, Total, $1,018,000,000—a sum which the Government could pay if it chose. He thought it politic to keep it in that condition.

He desired to show how the national debt was not disproportioned to the resources of the country, and instanced the fact that in the two years and nine months, between April 1, 1865, and Jan. 1, 1868, there had been paid out of the Treasury the enormous sum of $1,552,000,000, of which sum $485,000,000 went to the general expenses of the Government, and $1,067,000,000 to the reduction of the public debt. His opposition to the bill, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, was of the most serious character, inasmuch as it proposed to put it out of the power of the Government to pay its debt unless it went into the market to buy up its bonds. Referring to the advance on gold, he alluded to the fact that in 1866, with a circulating medium of $900,000,000, gold was at 128, whereas now, with a circulating medium of only $710,000,000, gold was at 143.

He could not explain the reasons for this in full, but he did not doubt that one cause of the increased price of gold was the accumulation of gold in the Treasury. If the theory of those who advocated a reduction of the circulating medium had been correct, gold should be to-day at 103 instead of 143.

He was opposed to the sale of gold, but thought that the gold in the Treasury might be utilized by the certainty of anticipating the payment of interest on all the debt on an abatement to be made, which would be so much gold thrown on the markets of the country.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the substitute, and pointed out the difference between it and the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill provided for consolidating the public debt of the country, whereas the substitute did not present a scheme of consolidation. The question was, shall we commence a system of consolidation, using bonds of such a character and for such a time as that they will command credit at a low rate of interest, or shall we go on multiplying varieties of our public debt, pursuing temporary expedients, and issuing bonds to run for different lengths of time and at different rates?

Mr. PIKE remarked that he preferred some of the provisions of the Senate bill to those of either the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means or of the substitute. The most important was that allowing contracts to be made in gold. To him that was the most attractive feature in the bill. As to the provision for exchanging 6 per cent. bonds into 3 65-100 per cent. bonds, he deemed it an absurdity to make such a proposition. Was that a trade which anyone would desire to make?

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. PIKE whether he was in favor of paying the five-twenty bonds now due in greenbacks?

Mr. PIKE—If we had the greenbacks I would, but we have not the greenbacks.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Then you are in favor of paying in greenbacks?

Mr. PIKE—Certainly I am, if we had the greenbacks to pay, but I am not in favor of issuing a batch of greenbacks for that purpose. Is the gentleman from Wisconsin in favor of that?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I am in favor of paying the Five-twenties now due in greenbacks. I am in favor of withdrawing the National Bank currency, supplying its place with greenbacks, and paying the debt with them.

The colloquy between Messrs. ELDRIDGE and PIKE was pursued for some time, each charging the other with not answering questions directly; but it developed nothing more than expressed in the paragraphs quoted.

Mr. BOUTWELL resumed the floor, and in the course of his remarks, declared his belief that the foreign bondholders would exchange their six per cents into the bonds proposed in the third clause of his substitute.

Mr. RANDALL asked him what reason he had for thinking so?

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that there was a doubt existing as to the nature of the obligations assumed by this country. He was of opinion that three-fourths of all the bonds held abroad would be exchanged into the bonds contemplated by the third clause of his substitute. He was of that opinion from information received from German bankers, and from his own reflection as to what their interest was.

Mr. RANDALL—Do you believe that the principal of the five-twenties is payable in gold?

Mr. BOUTWELL—I will state exactly what my idea is. When by the act of 1862, we issued five hundred millions of five-twenties we stipulated that greenbacks should never be issued in excess of four hundred millions, but there was a stipulation over and above all law, inherent in the very nature of society, in the experience and traditions of all mankind. Every nation in its senses, actuated by honest purposes, when it resorts to forced loans or illegitimate means of raising money, by which its credit is impaired and its securities reduced below the value of gold, stipulates that every honest effort of that nature shall be directed to the resumption of specie payment, and the restoration of the public credit. That obligation rests upon us. According to the terms of the act of 1862, it does not appear beyond all cavil that we may not pay those bonds in greenbacks; but the same act also provides that we shall never issue more than $400,000,000 of greenbacks.

Mr. PIKE—The act of 1862 does not provide that.

Mr. BOUTWELL admitted that he was mistaken. It was the act of 1864 that provided it.

Mr. RANDALL expressed himself in favor of redeeming the five-twenties in greenbacks.

Mr. PIKE asked him where he would get the greenbacks to do it with.

Mr. RANDALL said he would issue them by authority of an act of Congress.

Mr. PIKE—A new issue.

Mr. RANDALL—Yes sir, as a substitute for the national bank currency. He went on to express his opinion that the question of funding the national debt was inopportune at this time. He was in favor of postponing the subject till the next session of Congress. The money market was not in a condition to warrant the United States in making any attempt now to fund the public debt, but if driven to the experiment he much preferred the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means to that of the Senate.

Mr. GARFIELD preferred the Senate bill to the bill of the Committee on Ways and Means and to the substitute. He had made a calculation recently, and had found that if the taxation in this country were held for twenty-one years as it was in 1866, without any change whatever, the last dollar of the public debt would be paid within that time. He hoped the House would disagree with the bill reported from the Committee of the Whole, and leave it as it came from the Senate with three terms of bonds. As to the question of paying the bonds in gold or greenbacks he had no concealment to make. He was ready to be questioned about it, and to answer all questions directly. He believed that when the law was passed Congress meant and thought and intended that every dollar of the bonds should be paid in gold. He did not believe that any member of Congress thought or intended so. He remembered that when the venerable gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) intimated that they were payable in greenbacks, the intimation struck the House with overwhelming surprise. It seemed to him that the question had reached an importance entirely beyond what it deserved.

Mr. PIKE—I was a member of Congress at the time, and I differed entirely from the gentleman.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—I was a member also, and I agree entirely with the gentleman.

Mr. ELIOT—I was here too, and did not hear a word different from the idea of their being paid in gold.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—I wish to say that I was not, but it is very plain what the law meant.

Mr. PIKE—I want nothing more than what the law said.

Mr. GARFIELD—Nothing but my respect for the age and venerableness of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, restrained me from reading what I had in my hand at the very moment when he made his remarkable speech the other day. Two sentences, plain and clear, in his own words, were uttered when the Five-twenty Bonds bill passed the House, in which he declared that the interest and principal were payable in gold. It is in the record, and if time be allowed I will read it now. Every one admits, however, that the interest of the five-twenties is payable in gold. As to whether the principal is payable in gold or greenbacks, there are two opinions. No one doubts that the greenbacks are payable in gold; so that it comes to that, at last, if the bonds are payable in greenbacks the greenbacks are payable in gold. That is the whole story.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The consideration of the Funding bill was interrupted by reports from the Conference Committees.

Mr. DONNELLY made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill of granting lands to the State of Minnesota, to aid in improving navigation of the Mississippi, that the Senate had receded from its amendment. The report was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill.

After considerable discussion the report was agreed to, and the House at 5 o'clock took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. BROOKS presented the memorial of C. HANSON, of New-York, and the Grand Holstein Ship Canal Company, setting out that the concession made to that Company by the Spanish Government has been ignored by the Prussian Government, which, he stated, has taken possession of the Holstein Territory, notwithstanding a clause in the treaty of peace that all the concessions made by Denmark shall be observed and carried out by Prussia. The petitioners ask indemnification for their outlay and loss, and that the President be authorized to exact it.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. BROOKS inquired of Mr. WASHBURNE what had been done about the river and harbor appropriation.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that a $1,500,000 had been inserted for rivers and harbors instead of the $7,000,000 in the House bill.

Mr. BROOKS—What is the amount in the Deficiency bill now?

Mr. WASHBURNE—About $3,500,000.

Mr. RANDALL—Has the River and Harbor bill been placed beyond resurrection in the Senate?

Mr. WASHBURNE—Yes, Sir; beyond resurrection for this season, and I hope for every session.

Mr. RANDALL—I join you in that hope.

Mr. EGGLESTON—I understand that the amendment in reference to the expenditure for rivers and harbors means this, that the Secretary of War is not authorized to appropriate any portion of the $1,500,000 for any works other than those named in the River and Harbor bill passed by the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE—That is the proviso to the amendment.

Mr. EGGLESTON—That is right.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that he was glad to say to the House that the Deficiency bill just passed was the last of the appropriation bills, and the public could now figure up the entire amount of the money appropriated by Congress for the next fiscal year. He said the bills had been considered with the greatest care by the Appropriation Committee of both Houses, and he thought there were less objectionable items in the bills than there had been for many years. The expenditures had been largely cut down, and a great deal of vicious legislation that had crept in during the war had been purged from the statute books; and he could say, too, that the bills were all through in good season, and at a period anterior to the time of fixing the day of final adjournment. That was a matter which he believed was unprecedented in the history of the legislation of the House. Formerly, the most of the large appropriation bills were rushed through at the very last hours of the session, and in the most hurried and confused manner, but few of the members having any idea of what they contained. As to the amount of the appropriation for the present year, Mr. WASHBURNE said that there was the fixed sum for interest on the public debt, for pensions and for bounties, in the aggregate amounting to $190,000,000. That amount could not be lessened. It was the ordinary expenses for carrying on all the operations of the Government for the present fiscal year that this Congress was responsible for, and the people would demand to know what they were. Mr. WASHBURNE said that they would not reach more than one hundred and two millions, and that would be against seventy millions in gold coin in the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. Considering all things—the increase of population, the natural increase of expenditures, and the increased prices of everything the Government had to buy, he considered the comparison a more favorable one, and the fact will forever stand out to the credit of this Congress. The estimates of expenditure for this year sent in by the present Democratic administration—

Mr. RANDALL, (with an air of astonishment)—The present what? [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE, (without noticing the interruption)—Were $372,000,000, including all interest on public debt, pensions and bounties, but the entire amount appropriated by this Republican Congress, including such interest, bounties and pensions, will not amount to more than $292,000,000, a difference of $80,000,000 in favor of Congress. With these appropriation bills through, and without thrusting upon the country the schemes of robbery and plunder with which we are threatened, and which are now lying in wait, if we should now promptly adjourn and go home we would be welcomed by our constituents as faithful public servants.

The report of the Conference Committee was agreed to.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The consideration of the Funding bill was resumed, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, and BENTON in favor of the proposed measure.

Mr. SCHENCK closed the discussion, and advocated the passage of the bill as one that would put an end to all doubts and questions that perplexed and disturbed the public mind, fixing definitely the principle of exemption of bonds from all taxation, and fixing their mode of payment.

The debate being closed, Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived, yeas 35, nays 100.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

The first amendment, fixing the lowest denomination of bonds at $50, was agreed to without division.

The second amendment strikes out the provision for twenty, thirty and forty year bonds at various rates of interest, and substitutes for it one issue of forty-year bonds at 3.65 per cent. interest.

Mr. BROOKS demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 74, nays 61.

The third amendment changes the language in regard to taxation of bonds, so that the income from them shall not ever be liable to income tax.

This amendment was agreed to—yeas 85, nays 63.

Amendments from four to nine being merely verbal, were agreed to.

The tenth amendment is to strike out the section of the Senate bill which legalizes coin contracts. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 87, nays 48.

The eleventh and twelfth amendments being merely verbal, were agreed to.

The thirteenth amendment being a new section offered in Committee by Mr. RANDALL, requiring sales, &c., of public bonds to be made by advertising for proposals, was agreed to without a division.

The fourteenth amendment being a new section, offered in Committee by Mr. LOGAN, requiring the tax on income of bonds to be assessed and collected by the Treasurer, was agreed to on a vote by tellers—yeas 90, nays 20.

The fifteenth amendment being a new section, was also offered in Committee by Mr. LOGAN, terminating the authority of the Secretary to issue bonds, &c., under existing laws, was agreed to without a division.

The question was then taken on Mr. BOUTWELL's substitute for the bill providing for three classes of bonds at 5 per cent., 4½ per cent., and 3.65 per cent., the latter payable in London, Paris, or Frankfort.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 66, nays 72.

Mr. WARD moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was rejected, only 34 voting in the affirmative.

The question then being on the passage of the bill, Mr. BOUTWELL rose and said that, inasmuch as this bill, if it passed, would postpone all possibility of paying off any portion of the public debt for forty years, which, to his mind, was equivalent to an indefinite postponement of all effort to pay the public debt of the country, he would be constrained to vote against it. It provided for a sinking fund by which there would be a residuum applicable to the public debt of more than $50,000,000 a year, and he asked how the people were to hold that accumulation of $50,000,000 a year for forty years. He considered the whole proposition so entirely unwise that he would be constrained to vote against it.

Mr. SCHENCK replied briefly to Mr. BOUTWELL's remarks, and reiterated the strong points of the bill.

The vote was taken, and the bill was passed—yeas 79, nays 68.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The bill is in the same shape as it appeared at the close of Saturday's proceedings.

The House then, at 10:15 o'clock, adjourned.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Public Reception in Boston Tendered Him and Accepted.

In compliance with the invitation and acceptance in the following letters, there will be a reception of Mr. ADAMS, in Horticultural Hall, Boston, to-morrow, at 12 M., to which all the citizens are invited:

BOSTON, July 6, 1868.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

DEAR SIR: You have returned to the United States after a long absence, during which you have represented the Government at the Court of St. James. Your term of foreign service has covered the most important period in the history of the United States since the establishment of their independence as a separate nation. And though you have not been personally present at home during the years of civil war, now happily at an end, you have been in active service on another field, engaged in the same great work with us of maintaining our integrity and rights as a nation.

The coincidence of eminent services abroad in three generations of lineal descendants in one family has no parallel in our history. And though our institutions and sentiments recognize no honorary titles of rank for individuals or families, it is peculiarly gratifying to us to witness the same traits and accomplishments which distinguished the ancestors, exhibited by their descendant.

As friends and fellow-citizens who, without distinction of party, and in common with all the people of the United States, have watched with intense interest the course of the American Legation at London while you have been at its head, and who feel a deep appreciation of the manliness, independence, courtesy and firmness with which you have represented us abroad, we ask leave to offer to you a cordial welcome on your return to Massachusetts. And it is our earnest wish that you will appoint some day agreeable to yourself, that we may offer to you in person the respect and gratitude which we feel for the great public services which you have rendered to our common country. We are very respectfully yours,

J. Wiley Edmands, William Ropes, J. M. Forbes, Edward Austin, Geo. Baty Blake, Jacob Bigelow, Richard H. Dana, Jr., James L. Little, Harvey Jewell, William Perkins, Peter Butler, J. Iasigi, N. H. Emmons, F. H. Bradlee, Samuel Batchelder, Geo. M. Barnard, Wm. Thomas, O. W. Peabody, Geo. C. Shattuck, F. E. Parker, F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Wm. Parsons, Ignatius Sargent, Edward S. Tobey, Edward S. Rand, Thos. C. Smith, Wm. Hilton, Samuel W. Swett, Patrick Grant, James H. Beal, H. P. Kidder, Albert Fearing, Israel Whitney, James Davis, Benj. S. Rotch, John Gardner, Josiah Quincy, Gardner Colby, Francis W. Palfrey, Charles E. Guild, Geo. H. Kuhn, John C. Lee, Charles H. Parker, Isaac Livermore, Henry A. Peirce, R. C. Mackay, Alpheus Hardy, James Sturgis, John Bertram, John M. S. Williams, J. A. Glidden, James S. Amory, Geo. B. Upton, Thornton K. Lothrop, E. R. Mudge, Sidney Bartlett, G. T. Bigelow, John H. Clifford, Nathaniel Thayer, Samuel Frothingham, Jr., George W. Lyman, John Amory Lowell, W. Amory, F. B. Crowninshield, J. Thos. Stevenson, Francis Bacon, Geo. Bemis, Wm. Gray, John G. Palfrey, Waldo Higginson, G. M. Dexter, Wm. B. Rogers, G. S. Hillard, J. J. Dixwell, George B. Emerson, Thomas Russell, John L. Gardner, Nathaniel Silsbee, Francis C. Lowell, Franklin Haven, T. Jefferson Coolidge, H. P. Sturgis, Charles G. Nazro, William T. Eustis, Geo. P. Denny, George C. Richardson, W. B. Spooner, Geo. Linder, Wm. Dwight, Thomas Gray, Peter Harvey.

MR. ADAMS' REPLY.

QUINCY, July 11, 1868.

Hon. J. Wiley Edmands and others, Boston.

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: Your most kind and flattering letter of welcome to me on my return to private life among you, after a long absence abroad, was yesterday handed to me by a committee of your number.

I am not conscious of having done anything more than to try to do my duty. If it has happened that my service as a diplomatic agent clothed by his Government with grave responsibilities has met with some favor in the eyes of both the nations liable to be affected by it, I can only attribute it under Providence to a degree of good fortune that has seldom fallen to the lot of one similarly situated.

You are pleased to invite me to meet you in a manner which command from my sensibilities but one response. Not that I am eager to listen to or still less to take a part in my own praise, in recounting the history of the past. But I count among your number many of my oldest and best friends, in the midst of whom I have passed the best days of my life. It will delight me to seize this opportunity to renew my personal relations with all of those who have thought me worthy of such a manifestation of their regard, by a cordial exchange of greetings and mutual congratulations on our happy issue from past dangers. To that end it was the lot of all to work, each in his respective vocation. If my particular share of contribution to the common result has proved satisfactory to you, it is simply rewarding me to receive from those whom I highly esteem so generous an expression of their sense of it.

I remain your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

BOSTON.

Disposition of a Whisky Conspirator—The Finances of the "Hub"—A Poor Place for Municipal "Jobs"—The Franklin Trust Fund—Various Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 21, 1868.

Boston, as well as New-York and Richmond, has had its case of deep conspiracy to defraud Uncle Sam out of a large amount of whisky by means of forged bonds, and, as in all such cases that have come to light, the parties after asking the Court to temper justice with mercy have realized that the Government must fortify mercy by justice if it would deter men from making a short cut to fortune at the expense of others. The case in question is that of the United States *vs.* JOSEPH A. BOYDEN. It is a peculiar one in some respects. A conspiracy was formed, but not executed. If it had been carried out the Government would have been defrauded of more than $100,000. As it was, Uncle Sam lost about half that amount. The intent was to obtain six hundred barrels of spirits held under the warehouse system, the tax upon which, if paid to the Government would amount to a large sum. Forged bonds were used to obtain the whisky, on the ground that it was to be exported, and upon this representation it was released from the tax of $2 per gallon. The spirits were pretended to be taken away, but water was substituted, and the whisky sold in this city to various innocent parties. BOYDEN had an accomplice in this transaction, in the person of one WEIGHT, who, according to the testimony in the case, turned out to be a sort of walking gentleman on the stage of this whisky plot, although at one time he looked as though he were the chief conspirator, and perhaps he would have proved such, had he not have turned out States' evidence, to escape from a severe punishment instead of being released. The counsel for the defendant made an appeal to the Court to mitigate the sentence, on the ground that the law, as it existed at the time, was odious and oppressive; that the Government, by imposing such a high tax, tempted poor human nature to evade it, and that the conspiracy had not been fully executed. The Court held that the fraud, viewed in reference to subsequent legislation, did not alter the facts contained in the charge in the indictment, and that the law upon which the indictment was founded has not been change, though the tax has been lessened. As the statute left the sentence discretionary with the Court, it was obvious, however, that it requires a substantial fine and imprisonment. The Court therefore sentenced the defendant, BOYDEN, to pay a fine of $4,000 and to be imprisoned five months in jail. It is probable that by the help of friends Mr. BOYDEN will be able to pay the fine within a short time. His character previous to this unfortunate transaction was good; and it was on this account, together with the considerations which had weight with the Court, that a degree of clemency was shown him. The sentence of CLEAVES, connected in some way with BOYDEN, has been postponed for a further hearing.

BOSTON FINANCIALLY.

Cities, like individuals, have their peculiarities, good points and failings. It is refreshing in these days of general financial looseness to know that there is at least one leading city in the country free from the blisters of mismanagement and corruption. The corporate body of Boston can show a clean hand so far as its financial operations are concerned. This remark is made in no boastful spirit. The annual detailed statement of our City Auditor of Accounts shows honestly and faithfully where the money of the tax-payers has gone to during the past financial year. A close inspection of his figures will fail to discover money paid for "jobs" under items "miscellaneous" or "incidental." It would be a difficult matter for a man or a combination of men to swindle our City Treasury under any pretence whatever, whether it be in widening streets, laying pavements, erecting public buildings or furnishing fireworks. Generally speaking, an order for appropriation of money cannot pass either branch of the City Government unless it has received the scrutiny and criticism which an applicant for a professorship would undergo to get into Harvard College. When the pocket is to be touched both branches act harmoniously, though they may differ as to the quantity of lemons to be squeezed on festive occasions. Our municipal Government is remarkably free from the putrescent influence of hangers-on or of the machinations of a "ring." Every tax-payer takes an interest in the public affairs, and is ever on the alert to make a noise if a raid on the Treasury is threatened. Boston is so conveniently small that the leech cannot find room to get a good hold. The net debt of the city is $8,947,530. The payments for the fiscal year on account of the city were $6,030,005; the balance of cash in the Treasury was $4,065,598, which is applicable to the payment of balances and unexpended loans and income obtained in the two previous years. The total tax assessment was $6,970,604. These transactions also embrace those of the consolidated cities since January last. The valuation of the city is placed at $471,497,800. The amount of the city debt paid off during the year was $886,850. The Annual Report also contains some figures which may interest resident Bostonians in New-York or elsewhere. Expense of the Fire Department, $230,454; internal health, $248,717; Police, $433,944; public institutions, $272,661; schools and school houses, $961,497; streets, $507,633; water-works, $1,114,832. During the year the small sum of $3,121 77 was paid by the city for newspapers and for advertising. Think of that ye tax-payers of New-York who read the corporation newspapers! The cost for lighting the streets was $237,272; the price paid for gas in the public lamps is one and one-fourth cents per hour for five feet of gas. The expenditures for printing and paper, binding and stationery, amounted to $51,597. There were no "feather dusters" or "carriages" involved in this appropriation. The number of polls up to date is about 35,870. The weathiest ward in the city is Ward Four, valued at $117,836,000; Ward Five comes next, being $107,633,700, or both of them about one-half the entire valuation of the city. The number of dwellings and hotels in the city is 19,516. About one-fifth of these are valued at between one and two thousand dollars each. A comparative statement shows the rate-tax per $1,000 to be $1 50 more than it is in Philadelphia, while in New-York it is $11 20 more. The City of Boston owns $15,000,000 worth of public grounds and squares.

TRUST FUNDS.

The City of Boston holds some twenty-six trust funds, the interest from which is diverted to educational and charitable purposes. The Franklin fund is the oldest. Dr. FRANKLIN, in his will, we are told, gave the inhabitants of Boston, in 1791, £1,000 sterling, which he directed to be loaned in sums of not more than £60 nor less than £15 to one applicant at 5 per cent. interest. The loan was restricted to "young married artificers" under the age of 25. The Doctor calculated that the £1,000 would increase in the course of one hundred years to $582,000, and of this amount he would have the managers lay out £100,000 in public works, and the balance he would have continue on interest for another term of one hundred years, at the end of which time he calculated that the fund would be £4,610,000, of which £1,610,090 was to be at the disposition of the inhabitants of the "Town of Boston," and the balance to the Government of the State. The Doctor did not anticipate any losses in his calculation. The amount of the fund is now $125,365 53. If the Seymour and Blair Party do not get possession of the Government and smash things financially and generally, the inhabitants of Boston and the State in 1991 will have a snug sum of money to quarrel over.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

We are now in the midst of military encampments, public school exhibitions, harbor excursions and rowing regattas. The 27,982 school children who make up the pride and hope of our citizens always look forward to July as a season of great doings. The "exhibitions" have thus far passed off successfully, showing that the children cannot fail to acquit themselves creditably of the routine of answers which they have had drilled into them during the past ten months. A failure to come up to the mark would develop great stupidity. To make the "exhibitions" satisfactory it has cost the city $548,615, or at the rate of $27 62 per scholar. Taking advantage of the hot weather and the dull season, merchants and clerks and others not belonging to the "Can't-get-away Club," manage to slip away down the harbor, to snuff the salt water air, and to indulge in a programme not reportable either for the press or their friends.

VIGIL.

METEORS.—A friend of ours described to us yesterday a singular astronomical wonder which he witnessed on Tuesday night. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock he was out in the open air, and casually casting his vision northward, saw ascending rapidly to the zenith, what appeared to him to be four large meteors in the position to each other of a square, where they for a moment became stationary. At the same time two other small ones arose from the west, each one followed by a forked tail or stream of light, till they arrived within the square formed by the four larger ones. After remaining in that position for but a moment, the two smaller ones separated, one in a northern and the other in a southern direction, with the forked tails of light still following, when suddenly all of them exploded, vanishing from view in the midst of a brilliant shower of sparkling meteor lights.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, July 16.*

CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Commencement at Hamilton College—Meeting of the Alumni—Dedication of a New Hall.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLINTON, N. Y., Thursday, July 16, 1868.

The anniversary exercises of the Fifty-sixth Commencement of Hamilton College closed to-day. The occasion was of unusual interest, and a large number of the Alumni and friends of the College were in attendance.

The exercises of Commencement week were very properly inaugurated with the Baccalaureate by Rev. President SAMUEL GILMAN BROWN, D. D., Sabbath morning, July 12, who preached an able discourse from Psalms, chap. xc., 2: "From everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God." In the evening the annual address before the Society of Christian Research was delivered by Rev. S. M. CAMPBELL, of the Class of '55, Rochester. It was an able and scholarly production.

The Kingsley Prize Debate occurred Monday afternoon. The subject was, "Is a Republican form of Government favorable to the progress of Literature?" There were four competitors and two prizes, of $70 and $30, respectively. The first prize was awarded to G. M. SNYDER, of Honesdale, Pa., and the second to C. F. JANES, Clinton. The debate was spirited and well contested.

Monday evening prize declamation occurred. Four speakers are selected from each of the under-graduate classes, and two prizes are awarded in each class. The following were the successful competitors:

Freshmen—First prize, M. W. STRYKER, New-York; Second, E. S. SACKETT, Clinton.

Sophomores—H. FREEMAN, New-York; S. W. SWANEY, Syracuse.

Juniors—OTIS R. GLOVER, Ottawa, Ill.; R. W. BISSELL, Clinton.

The exercises of "class day" were held on Tuesday afternoon. The programme was as follows:

Orator, M. G. WILLARD; Poet, WM. T. LAIRD; Historian, M. RUMSEY MILLER; Prophet, JOHN H. WILSON.

The concert given by Dodworth's Band, which furnished the music for Commencement, on Tuesday evening, was a large success.

But the great feature of this Anniversary occasion was the dedication of the new Perry H. Smith Library Hall on Wednesday. This is a spacious and beautiful edifice, erected at a cost of about $40,000, and which is especially designed to contain the splendid library bequeathed to Hamilton College by the late WM. CURTIS NOYES, of New-York. It will also be a memorial hall to the memory of the many loyal and brave sons of "Old Hamilton" who fell in the late war for the Union. The means for the erection of the building was furnished by the Western Alumni of the College, a large portion of the sum being furnished by Hon. PERRY H. SMITH, of Chicago, Class of 1846, and after whom the hall is named. The dedicatory address was delivered by Hon. JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa, Ill., and the response by Hon. HIRAM DENIO, LL. D., of Utica. A poem was delivered by Rev. CHAS. D. HELMER, of Chicago, Class of 1852.

The annual meeting of the Alumni and friends was held Wednesday evening, and was a most interesting occasion. The "Annalist's Letter," written by Hon. GERRITT SMITH, Class of 1818, was read by Prof. ANSON J. UPSON. The oration was delivered by Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Hartford, Conn., of the Class of 1847. It was an able production, eloquent with truth and bristling with the logic of facts. His theme was "The Political Duties of the American Gentleman." The distinguished Ex-Governor was received with enthusiasm, and applauded to the echo. The poem was delivered by ALBERT L. CHILDS, of Waterloo, Class of 1861. His subject was "The Song of the Shoe," which he poetized in a manner original, unique, humorous and entertaining. His apostrophe to the army shoe, worn by the boys in blue, was an inspiration of genius. Prof. THEO. W. DWIGHT, LL.D., of Columbia College, New-York, presided on the occasion.

Besides the A. B. in course, the following degrees were conferred:

The degree of of LL. B. on Joseph Mechlin Goertner and Elliot Strong Williams. A. M. in Course—Orville Payson Allen, Utica; William Henry Bates, Fayetteville; George Craig, James Alexander Ferguson, Ogdensburg; John Henry Hicok, Homer; George Washington Martin, Saugerties; Stewart Montgomery, Leroy Parker, Flint, Mich.; James Rodgers, Clinton; James Patterson Stratton, Malden; Hamilton Bullock Tompkins, Newport, N. J.; Martin Van Buren Ward, Oil City, Penn.—the Class of 1865; also, on William Hugh Bosworth, of the Class of 1858. A. M. (*ad eundem*) on Rev. James Dean, graduate of Williams College, and Prof. Edward Everett Spaulding, graduate of Tuft's College. The Honorary Degree of A. B.—Frederick Dwight Alling, Rochester. The Honorary Degree of A. M.—Rev. James Gardner, Hammond; Andrew William Madison, Whitestown; Dr. Walter Scott Kimball, Eatontown, N. J.; George Henry Jerome, Niles, Mich. The Honorary Degree of Ph. D.—Prof. Wm. A. Packard, Hanover, N. H. The Honorary Degree of D. D.—Rev. Wm. A. Niles, Corning; Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, Harrisburg, Penn.; Rev. Milton Waldo, Hornelsville; Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, Poughkeepsie. The Honorary Degree of LL. D.—Edwin Clark Litchfield, Brooklyn.

The following are the officers of the Alumni for 1868-69.

President—John H. Daniels, Esq., Wilmington, Ill. Vice-Presidents—Hon. O. S. Williams, Clinton; Prof. T. W. Dwight, LL. D., New-York; Rev. W. E. Knox, D. D., Rome. Executive Committee—Rev. C. Jerome, Dr. J. C. Gallup, Dr. D. K. Mandeville, Rev. A. Erdman, Prof. A. J. Upson, Hon. J. S. Avery, Prof. A. P. Kelsey, A. W. Mills, Esq. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. A. D. Gridley. Recording Secretary and Necrologist—Prof. E. North. Treasurer—L. P. Bissell, Esq. Annalist—Hon. John W. Blackstone, (class of 1819,) Galena, Ill. Orator—Daniel Goodwin, Esq., Chicago, Ill., (class of 1852.) Poet—Rev. E. P. Powell, Adrian, Mich, (class of 1853.)

The Commencement exercises have closed under the most favorable auspices, and there are many indications that Hamilton College is fast advancing to the front rank of American colleges. Its grade of scholarship is high, its number of students increasing, and its corps of Professors embraces some of the most eminent scholars in the land. It is beautiful for location, and is justly the pride of Central New-York.

President BROWN's levee and the Seniors' reception were brilliant and select gatherings. And thus, with literary feastings and carnival, closed the Fifty-sixth Commencement of Hamilton College.

M. D. R.

ALABAMA.

The Old State Officers—Protest from the Late Secretary of State.

GOV. PATTON, of Alabama, gracefully acquiesced in the change of State officers, but the Secretary of State deemed it necessary and proper to enter a protest, which was as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16, 1868.

Major-Gen. Meade, Commanding Third Military District, Atlanta, Ga.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order of 14th inst., removing me from the office of Secretary of State, and placing in my stead Mr. C. A. MILLER. I feel it to be my duty, not only to myself, but to the people of the State of Alabama, by whose representatives I have been placed in the position I now occupy, to protest against this unjust, illegal and unwarrantable proceeding. I was elected to the office of Secretary of State by the Legislature of the State of Alabama for the term of two years from the date of my installation, the 20th day of February, 1867. That body was recognized by every department of the Government of the United States as a legal and constitutional Legislature, and authorized to do and perform all acts that the Legislature of any other State could do and perform. It was recognized not only by the civil but by the military department of the Government of the United States. It is claimed, however, that I must yield my office to Mr. MILLER under the Reconstruction acts of the Congress of the United States. The Reconstruction acts, themselves, provided that in the event the Constitution framed by the Convention of November, 1867, did not receive a majority of all the registered voters in the State, that it should not be considered the Constitution of the State. In your official report to Gen. GRANT, you state that the proposed Constitution failed to receive a majority of all the registered votes, and of course was rejected under the terms of the very acts which, it is claimed, gave the election its vitality. The Constitution thus proposed having been fairly rejected by the people of the State of Alabama, by what right does Mr. MILLER claim that I am to be ejected from the position I hold by the suffrages of the people of Alabama, and he be installed. I deny his right under the law in any view in which the question can be presented. He may be installed under the military authority, and it has the power to eject me and place any other individual in the position. The present Constitution under which the civil government is acting, and under which Mr. MILLER claims his title, declares "that the military shall at all times and in all cases be in strict subordination to the civil power," and I claim that if Mr. MILLER is to be placed in the position of Secretary of State, that in conformity with the Constitution under which he claims to be entitled to the place, that he should resort to the civil department of the Government to have his claim adjudicated, and not to the military. If it is the determination of the military authorities to override law and constitutions there is no recourse left those who stand in their way, but to yield to a power they cannot successfully resist. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
MICAH TAUL, Secretary of State.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Mount Sterling (Ky.) *Sentinel* publishes a letter from JOHN D. YOUNG announcing that he is again a candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of that State. His seat in the present Congress was successfully contested by Mr. KOKER. The *Sentinel* says that Judge YOUNG's friends in Montgomery and Powell counties are almost unanimously opposed to his running for reëlection in November, and it is in favor of submitting the question to the decision of a convention. The same paper gives the following as the tenor of another letter written by Judge YOUNG to a gentleman in Mount Sterling: "He virtually admits that if the next Congress is Radical, there will be no chance for him to get his seat, but predicts and hopes that the next House will be Democratic; and even if it should not be, he intimates that if elected in November, and the Radicals should have a majority, he will send in his resignation to the Governor and give the people a chance to send some man who will be accepted. He expresses his determination that the district shall not go unrepresented by any act of his."

The Newcastle (Ky.) *Constitutionalist* has this paragraph referring to HUMPHREY MARSHALL: "The Democracy of Henry County are clamorous for this distinguished gentleman to make the race for Congress in this district. The people, old and young, are for him. Will he make the race? Henry County has determined to run him. Let the precincts look to this in the appointment of delegates."

The veto of a Governor in Connecticut only gives him an opportunity to express his reasons for withholding his signature—which reasons must be entered upon the journals. The vetoed bill may be passed again by a simple majority in each House. If he does not sign a bill or veto it, the act becomes a law in three days, Sundays excepted, from the time it is presented to the Governor.

Hon. JOHN A. REAGEN, the Confederate Postmaster-General, spoke in Galveston, Texas, at a Democratic ratification meeting on the 11th inst. He said that it was the duty of the Southerners to obey the laws, accept the situation with regard to suffrage, as it now stands, and like true and honest men to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony between the sections.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Germania*, the only German paper published there which has hitherto been Democratic, repudiates the candidates nominated at New-York, and shows a decided leaning toward GRANT and COLFAX. The Peoria *Demokrat*, the principal organ of the German Democrats of Illinois, does not like the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* writes that "everything indicates that a change in the national administration is demanded by the people of Amsterdam." The people of Amsterdam will not be disappointed.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of the 15th instant says that Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS declares that he neither wrote nor had any resolutions presented to the Democratic National Convention.

VALLANDIGHAM declined to speak in Baltimore last week while visiting there, but expressed the hope that he will be able to do so before the close of the pending Presidential campaign.

It is reported that FRANK BLAIR will stump Ohio, Indiana and Illinois next month. Have the Connecticut Democrats invited him to visit that State?

The Republicans of Kansas will hold a State Convention in Topeka on the 9th of September to nominate candidates for State officers and Presidential electors.

It is stated that Hon. J. M. S. WILLIAMS declines the use of his name as a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Massachusetts District.

The Republicans of Georgia will hold a State Convention in Atlanta, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, to nominate Presidential electors.

The Boston Democrats will have a ratification meeting at Faneuil Hall, July 29.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

Visit of Inspection to Ward's Island by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction—The New Building Open for the Reception of Patients.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction yesterday paid an official visit to the new Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. Invitations had been sent to 100 professional gentlemen to be present on the occasion, but on account of the disagreeable weather, probably, very few availed themselves of the opportunity for examining the building. Among these were Drs. SAYRE, MCCREADY, GOURLAY, TAYLOR and LINDSLEY, Fire Commissioners ALEXANDER SHALER and HENRY WILSON, C. N. N. SAYRE, Messrs. JOHNSON, RILEY, QUINN and CAMPBELL, members of the State Legislature; JOHN M. BURKE and JOHN H. PAVER, of the Irish Emigrant Society, besides the Commissioners, Messrs. BOWEN, NICHOLSON, BELL and BRENNAN. At 10:30 A. M. the steamer *Bellevue* left the pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street with the party on board, and proceeded directly to Ward's Island. Here they were received by Dr. WM. R. FISHER, who has charge of the institution, and spent the morning in examining the admirable preparations which are made there for taking care of the class of unfortunates for whom it is specially intended.

The asylum is an imposing structure of brick erected on a commanding site at the southerly end of the island. It is built on the pavilion plan, by which most readily an adequate supply of light and pure air may be afforded the inmates. The centre building is four stories high and surmounted by a mansard roof. It is 176 feet long and 65 feet wide. Each of the wings is 58 feet long and 44 feet wide, each terminating in a pavilion with a front of 39 feet and a depth of 121 feet. On the first floor of the centre building are two dining-rooms, 30 feet wide by 64 feet long. From the entrance to the dining-rooms, which are in the rear, extends a wide corridor, and spacious hallways lead from this through the wings and pavilions. On this floor are the reception-room, offices and library, and in each wing twenty-two apartments elegantly fitted up for such of the patients as are able to pay for superior accommodations. In the rear are wash-rooms, closets and baths.

On the second floor is a large chapel in the centre building, 60 feet by 80 feet, and in the wings are twenty-two rooms for patients. On the upper floors are large dormitories fitted up with all the conveniences of the day. The design is to admit all proper subjects from the city for whose admission application is duly made. The patients will be divided into two classes: those who desire elegant accommodations and can pay for them (only the actual cost of their living being charged them,) and those who having been committed to prison or the workhouse for drunkenness by the Police Magistrates may be selected as proper subjects for treatment at the Asylum by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. For the former, commodious apartments splendidly furnished are provided and all the comforts that they can desire will surround them, except the one temporary but fatal solace sought too often before in the drunkard's bowl. The accommodations are so excellent in every way that there would be danger that some might be tempted to drink by the hope of securing them were it not for the reflection that they must be paid for, and that the patients, like those in all other hospitals, are placed under a degree of restraint which none will voluntarily subject themselves to unless they or their friends feel that they are virtually in need of the treatment.

The accommodations for those who are committed to the institution for treatment are those of an ordinary hospital. They sleep in large dormitories which are kept with scrupulous care, and their fare is plain and substantial.

Preparatory to assuming his duties as Resident Physician, Dr. FISHER, by direction of the Commissioners, visited Binghamton, N. Y., for the purpose of inspecting the system of treatment of Dr. DAY, which will be in many respects that pursued at the Ward's Island Asylum. Dr. DAY's system rests upon the voluntary submission of the patient to treatment, together with an earnest desire and effort to aid his physician, by every means in his power, in the attempt which is made to restore him to a life of sobriety and usefulness; and he declares that experience has convinced him of the fallacy of seeking to accomplish the object through other means. Consequently he objects to all compulsory detention of patients on the part of the friends or attendants, as such a course awakens at once a spirit of resistance, and the moral control through which alone the disease can be reached is immediately lost. All institutions where a compulsory system by commitment is employed are associated in the minds of the public with prisons and criminals, and men of the better classes shrink from subjecting themselves to the odium which attaches to their inmates, or, being forced to enter, seek the earliest opportunity to escape.

Upon admission to the State Asylum the patient is subjected to systematic treatment, by which the ravages that excess has made upon his constitution are repaired as far as possible. When this preparatory course is finished the real work of reformation begins; and, being placed in a condition to realize and appreciate the dangers and disadvantages of his former life, the patient, who is sincerely desirous to reëstablish himself as an active and useful member of society, is ready to receive that moral treatment by which his redemption is to be accomplished.

But men who are physically in health cannot be left unoccupied like convalescent patients in a hospital. They require occupation and amusement. Of the latter there is a full supply at Binghamton, and the bowling alleys, billiard rooms, ball ground, &c., are constantly in requisition. Little as yet has been done toward supplying the inmates with regular and systematic occupation; and, sensible of this deficiency, many felt a strong repugnance to the life of indolence which they were compelled to lead. Dr. FISHER says he is thoroughly satisfied that carefully regulated employment should be classed among the foremost means of reformation; especially in an asylum where many will be gathered from the artisan and laboring classes.

But with these adjuvants arranged—no easy task—there yet remains for consideration the best means for applying the moral discipline which is the essential element of this method of treatment, and the success of the Inebriate Asylum will depend greatly upon the careful selection of its spiritual counselors. Inebriates as a class are not religious men, and the first step toward making them so is to awaken in them those principles of morality and honor which all acknowledge if they do not practice. Zeal alone will not suffice for this work, but he who attempts it must combine with philanthropy a rare knowledge of human nature.

In addition to religious services and private advice, Dr. DAY cherishes in every possible way an *esprit du corps*, which he considers his greatest aid in carrying out his plan. Through its agency he has succeeded in establishing a high moral tone among his patients, which is an efficient protection against deception, or the abuse of the liberties which he accords them. An infringement upon this self-imposed code of honor on the part of any one of their number meets with immediate condemnation from his associates, and by this combined action each individual at the same time gathers and imparts strength for the consummation of their common object. Such, imperfectly stated, is the system of treatment which Dr. DAY has developed after ten years of experience—a system relying upon an earnest desire in the patient to throw off his terrible disease, and requiring his full coöperation for its success.

The following are some of the more important of the rules adopted for the government of the asylum: Voluntary pay patients shall pay or give security for the payment of their board and medical attendance for six months in advance. They will be furnished with rooms, comforts and conveniences bearing a just relation to the prices they may pay per week. Patients committed by the courts will be provided with such accommodations as can be afforded on the pay assigned for their support. No patient will be allowed any spirituous or fermented liquors, except when prescribed by the resident physician. No patient will be allowed to carry or have in his possession firearms or other weapons, nor will any matches or other combustibles be allowed to be kept in the rooms. All lights must be extinguished in the rooms of the pay patients by 10 o'clock in the evening. The library will be for the use of the paying patients, and will be open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. No books shall be taken from the library without the consent of the clerk. When books are taken, their title and the name of the patient borrowing them shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose. Paying patients will receive their friends only in the rooms of the asylum.

The officers of the asylum are Dr. WM R. FISHER, Resident Physician; Miss ELLEN DUNDES, Matron; OSCAR M. ARNOLD, Clerk, and WM. H. MORRIS, Engineer. The total cost of the structure and its appointments has been $375,000—a remarkably small outlay when all things are considered. It is capable of accommodating 400 patients. Ultimately it is designed to erect additional wings with accommodations for 200 more. At present there are fifty committed patients and two pay patients under treatment there. Gas is manufactured on the premises, by which light is supplied throughout the whole building. In the rear is a reservoir containing half a million gallons of Croton water at a time. An engine of 300-horse power, constructed by JAS. MURPHY & Co., conveys hot and cold water to the asylum. Complete and admirable arrangements for carrying out the objects of the much-needed institution have been provided. In the cellar are cells with cushioned walls in which the worst cases of *delirium tremens* are to be cared for.

The Commissioners and their guests, after a thorough inspection of the entire establishment, sat down to a bounteous repast in one of the large dining halls. Gen. BOWEN, the President of the Board, briefly addressed them before they attacked the good things set before them, dwelling upon the importance of such an institution as the Inebriate Asylum, detailing the plan upon which it would be conducted and announcing that it was now open for the reception of public and private patients. This grace said, a short, sharp and decisive action ensued. The table very soon resembled a battle-field, and the dining room was a banquet hall deserted. The party paid a flying visit to the institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, and returned to the City at an early hour, loudly expressing their delight with all that they had seen.

Nursing Thieves at Burling-Slip.

Now that the "Wickedest Man in New-York" has giving cheering evidence of becoming a "Good Samaritan," those who have never been notorious for evil done, but who have often fallen far within the line of good they might have easily accomplished, are stirred with desire for reform, and we hear of renewed efforts for good among the miscellaneous regions of "Dutchtown" and struggles for reform in the Eighth Ward. The most hopeful, however, and where the fruits of repentance may most readily be looked for, is a movement commenced yesterday at the suggestion of some public spirited genlemen, to disturb the growing nest of youthful thieves who have for years found encouragement and profit, without even apprehension of danger, on and around the fruit-laden schooners, which, during the major portion of the year, are at the dock at the foot of Burling-slip. There, commencing in January and running through to late in July, these vessels are always found filled with and discharging fruits from the Bahama Islands, and from Baracoa, Cuba; and there has been for years a prolific school of youthful thieves from the First, Second and Fourth Wards. For the reason that the fruits brought are mostly perishable, those engaged in discharging the vessels, as well as those whose business it is to carry away the cargoes, are always too busy hurrying the goods to the various markets to, as they believe, profitably spend their time in driving away the swarms of little wretches who gather there to steal for themselves and parents. Occasionally arrests have been made with a view to frightening them, but as the owners of the property and those legitimately engaged in its transfer could not be induced to spend the time necessary to the making or proving of charges before the proper Courts, the thieves were always released, and an arrest came to be looked upon by them as only to be regretted because of the time thereby lost for continuance in the crime, the commission of which had placed them in the hands of the Police. The result has been that during the months when the fruit laden vessels are at the dock there has seldom been less than a dozen and generally between forty and fifty little boys and girls prowling about and stealing as largely and rapidly as possible, nuts, oranges, bananas, &c., from morning until night. So expert do they soon become in theft that the men engaged in loading the carts at the docks from the piles of fruits discharged declare that they seldom see the rogues in the very act of stealing excepting when, in their hurry to complete a load, they stumble and bring down a child who has dived between their legs to snatch the fruit that rolls from the basket. In this way a large amount of fruit is stolen every day, and has been for many years. The value, as rated by the shippers, is not alarmingly large, and it is not really because of the amount of loss that the movement toward reform, inaugurated yesterday, has been begun. What has given rise to the effort, is a knowledge of the fact, now well authenticated, that from this nursery of thieves there comes a very large number of the grown up thieves and burglars who infest all parts of this and surrounding cities and villages. As soon as they attain to the age and size of young men and women, they are not so well adapted to the peculiar style of thieving in vogue at Burling-slip, and more readily attract attention. They cannot, therefore, steal so much as when smaller, and beside as they grow up their individual wants are greater, and, with the habit of stealing formed, they readily turn to other more promising fields of robbery, and often graduate at the prison and the gallows as burglars and murderers. The first effort made for reform was with those who occupy the sheds for fruit, near by, but they were too busy with care for their own, to give beneficial attention to the children, and that, as a sole reliance, was given up. The Police Commissioners were then spoken to, and policemen were sent to serve on special duty there, and, at the same time, the holders of sheds were notified that if they did not afford the Police all the aid in their power by preventing the thieves from making hiding places of their stalls, the sheds should be removed. On this basis the work was commenced, not with a view to arrests but to so trouble the youngsters with the rattan that they may be driven from what is now their habitual calling. They were considerably surprised yesterday, and hope is now entertained that the nursery may soon be abolished.

New Method of Swindling—A Large Number of Firms Victimized.

It appears that there are several individuals, respectably clad and of good address, in the habit of visiting various new firms in this City, and, under the pretense of being connected with the TIMES and other papers as reporters, succeed in victimizing the firms of large quantities of goods, money, &c. These confidence operators, it seems, enter the establishments and ask to see one of the firm, and the "operator" then, in the politest possible manner, makes his bow, and says he is connected with the TIMES (or some other respectable paper) as their special reporter, and as he was passing by thought he would saunter in and inspect the premises of the firm. Of course, the representative of the firm says he is pleased to see him, and at once shows him through the establishment. After the inspection is completed, the "operator" asks a few leading questions, takes out his book and commences to note the same, takes off his spectacles, rubs them, replaces them, puts on a wise look, and remarks that he will write an elaborate article regarding the new concern. "What will be the cost?" asks the member of the firm. "Oh, nothing," coolly says the "operater:" "it is a duty we owe the public to give them the full particulars concerning new buildings, new firms about going into operation, &c. We are fully compensated when you have given us the information to base our article upon; but I tell you what you may do, and it is this: I am connected with a charitable institution in this City, and we are much in need at the present time, and any contribution would prove highly acceptable; for instance, at this very time I have a small order in my pocket for goods in your line, and the filling of which would aid our institution and fully compensate me for my mental labors." The order is handed in, and in nine cases out of ten, executed. The sequel to the whole affair is that the notice never appears, and the confiding merchant is victimized in the sum of from $20 to $50, and sooner than let people know he has been so scientifically "sold," he pockets the loss, and says not a word concerning it. This system of swindling has been going on for some time past, and no doubt, if the facts were known, the amount of money various firms have been defrauded out of would reach thousands of dollars. Superintendent WARREN, of the Detective Police Agency, No. 68 Broadway, has been hunting up some of these swindlers, and has hopes of bringing them to justice. In the meantime our merchants should know that the representatives of respectable journals neither ask nor receive compensation for their labors, except from their employers. The fact of their hinting at any outside compensation is a proof that they are swindlers.

The Proposed Widening of Broadway from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth-street.

The Aldermanic Committee to whom was referred a resolution to widen Broadway from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth-street, so as to make it correspond with the new Boulevard, met at noon yesterday, Mr. HARDY in the chair. Not more than half a dozen persons were present.

Mr. HARDY said that a petition signed by a number of property owners on Broadway, for the widening of that thoroughfare above Seventeenth-street, was being got up, but had not yet been placed in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. E. H. ANDERSON said that he represented Messrs. GEO. W. PELL, J. H. PELL and S. D. PELL, also Messrs. CAMMAN, FISHER & GILSEY, who owned in the aggregate about 3,000 feet frontage on Broadway, between Seventeenth and Fifty-ninth-street. As most of the owners of property on Broadway were now absent from the City, he asked that the Committee adjourn for one month.

Mr. P. L. SOLOMON said that a large number of property owners had lately appeared before a Councilmanic Committee to oppose the measure. He supposed that it had been dropped, and that they would hear no more about it. Before proceeding with it he thought it only right that they should know the names of those advocating this outrageous proceeding. He wanted to know who they were fighting.

The Chairman said the Board of Councilmen had dropped the matter, because the Board had been declared to be an unconstitutional body; otherwise their Committee would have reported on the matter before them.

Mr. SOLOMON said it would be well for the Committee to ascertain whether the Common Council has power to order the widening of Broadway. It was waste of time to call these meetings otherwise.

The Chairman said he had looked into that point. He thought at one time that the Common Council had no power in the matter, but he had since altered his opinion. By section 77 of the Laws of 1813, power was given to the Common Council to improve, straighten, widen and alter the streets already laid out or to be laid out by the Commissioners under the act of 1807. He did not think this power had since been taken away.

Mr. ANDERSON said he did not think this law gave the power claimed by the Chairman. He interpreted it quite differently. He thought the Common Council could not alter any street above Eighth-street, but he would not argue the question then.

The Chairman desired to know whether any persons were present who desired to speak in favor of the project, and no one offering, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

A New Church in Williamsburg.

The corner stone of the First Reformed Church in Williamsburg will be laid this afternoon. Among the ministers who will be present, beside the pastor, Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER, D. D., will be Rev. Dr. BERG, Rev. Dr. JOHN DEWITT, both of the Theological Seminary at Brunswick, N. Y., Rev. Dr. J. B. THOMPSON, of Tarrytown, and others. The exercises will be of the most interesting character, and will begin at 5:30 o'clock. The First Reformed Church of Williamsburg is the oldest ecclesiastical organization there, having been established in 1829. It has had in all but three pastors. Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER, D. D., was installed in 1849, and has enjoyed a successful ministry of eighteen years. With the growth of the population, the congregation under his care also grew, and successive colonies went out to form other flourishing churches. The old church edifice, at the corner of Fourth and South Second-streets, underwent repairs and received enlargements, but during the last few years the local changes induced by commercial necessities diminished what advantages its position had formerly had. Anticipating the need of a better House of Praise, in a more elegible portion of the city, the congregation directed its trustees some years ago to purchase a building site on Bedford-avenue and Clymer-street. Accordingly, seven lots of ground were then bought, which have since more than doubled in value. Last year the old church was sold, and vacated on the first Sabbath of November. The new edifice now in process of erection will, when finished, be one of the largest and one of the most attractive in the city. Its entire front is is 81 feet 6 inches; depth, 106 feet 4 inches. The style is of the Romanesque order, the interior being similar in plan to St. Paul's Methodist Church, Fourth-avenue, New-York. It is intended to provide seats for twelve hundred people. The front will have two towers, the main one being on the corner of Bedford-avenue and Clymer-street. The whole edifice is to be constructed of the best brick, ornamented with freestone trimmings. The chapel is intended to be thirty-five feet wide by ninety in depth, and will afford ample accommodations for social meetings and Sabbath School. The masons are Messrs. W. & T. LAMB, and the architect is Mr. E. L. ROBERTS.

Who and What are Taxed in the Third District.

From a tabular statement prepared by the United States Internal Revenue Assessor of the Third District, it appears that the taxes are assessed upon the following basis:

Incomes	5,593	Peddlers, first class	3
Oz. silver	97,241	Peddlers, second class	12
Oz. gold	8	Peddlers, third class	31
Watches	19,876	Peddlers, fourth class	26
Carriages	690	Dentists	39
Manufacturers	684	Claim agents	3
Billiard tables	243	Conveyancers	6
Wholesale dealers	200	Civil engineers	1
Retail dealers	1,430	Auctioneers	11
Wholesale liquor dealers	11	Intelligence offices	4
Retail liquor dealers	515	Builders and contractors	52
Physicians	206	Livery stables	48
Apothecaries	35	Plumbers, &c.	42
Eating-houses	29	Theatres, &c.	2
Bankers	8	Express carriers	14
Tobacconists	101	Rectifiers	10
Insurance agents	37	Distillers	6
Real estate agents	102	Distillers of coal oil	3
Grinders of coffee and spices	6	Confectioners	6
		Commercial brokers	3
Pawnbrokers	6	Hotels	2
Lawyers	116	Lottery dealers	10
Photogarphers	32	Horse dealers	1
Architects	6	Butcher wagons	1
Butchers	163	Bowling alleys	2
Brewers	3	Barges	6

Base Ball.

THE VISIT OF THE CHAMPION CLUB OF NEW-ENGLAND TO NEW-YORK.

The Tri-Mountain Club, of Boston, the present champion club of New-England, arrived in town yesterday morning, putting up at the Weldon House in Broadway, and yesterday afternoon they played their return game with the Young Gramercy Club, of this City, on the Union Ball Grounds, at Melrose, the result of the game being the success of the Bostonians by a score of 38 to 26, in a full game. The first match between them was played in Boston, July 4, on which occasion the Tri-Mountains defeated our boys by the score of 42 to 9.

The Bostonians yesterday showed themselves to be excellent players, and a very gentlemanly party indeed. They are neatly uniformed and present an attractive appearance in the field. They have two pitchers in their nine, one being the celebrated cricket bowler O'BRIEN, who delivers a swift ball. Yesterday BARROWES bore off the palm for general play, LYONS distinguishing himself in the out field, and CROSBY on the bases. The Gramercys also played well in a majority of instances, especially S. WRIGHT and IRVINE. To-day the Bostonians encounter the noted Mutuals. We quote the score:

TRI-MOUNTAIN.	O.	R.	B.	GRAMERCY.	O.	R.	B.
Crosby, 1st b.	3	5	5	Bass, s. s.	4	3	3
Sullivan, 3d b.	1	7	5	Ward, c. f.	4	3	2
Barrowes, p.	2	6	5	Sam Wright, c.	1	4	6
Freeman, s.s.	4	4	5	Lupton, p.	4	2	1
Franklin, l.	5	3	3	Bennett, l.	2	2	4
Lyons, r.	2	4	5	Brown, r.	5	1	4
Kelly, c. f.	4	2	3	Jackson, 3d b.	4	3	3
O'Brien, p.	4	3	2	"Walker," 1st b.	1	4	5
Putnam, c.	2	4	5	Irvine, 2d b.	2	4	4
Totals	27	38	38	Totals	27	26	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.	
Tri-Mountain.	5	3	5	4	3	0	6	8	4	—38
Gramercy	2	7	3	0	2	0	1	4	7	—26

UMPIRE—Mr. Birdsall, of the Union Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Bushnall and Griffin.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.
FLY CATCHES—Tri-Mountain, 9; Gramercy, 14.
OUT ON FOULS—Tri-Mountain, five times; Gramercy, four times.

Grant and Colfax Club.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Loyal Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Colfax Campaign Club was held on Monday evening at their headquarters, No. 186 Third-avenue, the President, Capt. M. CREGAN, in the chair. Considerable routine business was transacted. The Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Gen. LAWRENCE, reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, At the Republican State Convention held at Syracuse on Wednesday, July 8, the following gentlemen were nominated: For Governor, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD; Lieutenant-Governor, A. B. CORNELL; Canal Commissioner, ALEX. BARCLAY; Inspector of State Prisons, Gen. H. A. BARNUM; Clerk Court of Appeals, C. H. YOUNG; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the loyal soldiers and sailors of the Sixteenth Assembly District, unanimously indorse the said nominations, recognizing in the names presented for our suffrage a distinguished statesman and patriotic gentleman, a good soldier and several Union-loving citizens, all entitled to the Union soldiers' support.

Resolved, That in REUBEN E. FENTON, our patriotic Governor, we, the loyal soldiers and sailors of the Sixteenth Assembly District, recognize a true friend; that on his retirement from his present arduous duties he will carry with him the respect and love of all the loyal soldiers and sailors in this State.

Thirty new members then signed the roll. The Club numbers 150 members.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—HENRY ALLEN was until recently in the employ of WM. WADE, at No. 253 Eighth-avenue, as a clerk, and he was, a few days ago, sent to the dwelling of JOHN CONDON, at No. 103 Bayard-street, for twenty pairs of pantaloons, valued at $125. Instead of taking the property to his employer, ALLEN carried the clothing to one ISAAC ABRAHAMS, of No. 253½ Elizabeth-street, and sold seventeen pairs of pantaloons for $30. Officer OATES, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested ALLEN yesterday, when he confessed his guilt and implicated ABRAHAMS as the receiver of the stolen property. The latter, when first visited by the Police, denied all knowledge of the property, but was finally prevailed upon to go to a place in Essex-street, near Delancey, and hand over the goods. This led to his own arrest, and, when the prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, they were held for trial.

PROGRESS AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.—In the Town of Flushing, through the instrumentality of Rev. MOSES MANNING, a movement has been inaugurated by which the colored people of this place are to have a commodious church edifice. Hitherto, they have been compelled to worship in a cramped building in a miserable locality. They have now raised some $600 by an appeal to the citizens of the town, and will be able to raise more. They have succeeded in securing a desirable lot for their new church on Linden-avenue, 50x100 feet, and one of the best architects of the town is making an estimate on the proposed building. The cause is a worthy one and deserves help. Let those who can give it lend a hand in assisting these people to a place of worship.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Monday evening, as Officer BURNS, of the Ninth Ward, was on post in Hudson-street, he saw a crowd near a liquor store, and on his going in found PATRICK H. REGAN apparently crazy and brandishing a razor, which he endeavored to draw across his throat. The officer knocked the razor from REGAN's hand by a well-directed blow with his club, and arrested the unfortunate man. When brought before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Court, he was committed to the care of the Commissioner of Charities.

ESCAPED PICKPOCKET SECURED.—On the 28th of April a notorious pickpocket, named WM. A. HOYT, *alias* Price, *alias* Brown, was arraigned before the Magistrate at the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of pocket-picking. While the officer was making his affidavit the accused managed to elude the court officers and escaped from the court-room. HOYT remained at large until Monday night when he was arrested. Justice DODGE yesterday held him for trial on a charge of picking the pocket of ELLEN B. LEWIS, of No. 89 Hudson-street.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred between EDWARD MARTIN and ISABEL BRIGGS, at the tenement house No. 25 Rosevelt-street, when MARTIN was severely handled by ISABEL and JOSEPH BROWN. They were arrested and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, who committed them for trial.... ANDREW MCALEAR and HENRY GORA, of No. 8 Jersey-street, quarrelled yesterday, when MCALEAR drew a razor and cut GORA on the face in a serious manner. He was arrested and held for an examination by Justice DOWLING.

WANTON MISCHIEF.—On Monday afternoon MICHAEL HARRISON, a carman, drove his horse and cart to the foot of West Sixteenth-street, for the purpose of depositing some dirt. After emptying his cart HARRISON left it standing on the dock for a few minutes, during which absence THOMAS MCCANN came up and deliberately backed the horse and cart into the river, it requiring several hours work of all the men on the wharf to rescue the animal. MCCANN was arrested, and Justice DODGE yesterday held him for trial.

THE WEATHER.—The sun was obscured from public gaze again all day yesterday, and the weather continued cool and comfortable, though there was a sort of "closeness" in the atmosphere not wholly agreeable. No rain fell during the day, the copious showers of the previous night having apparently exhausted the supply. The streets, however, have already received a good cleansing, which will give us a comparatively wholesome atmosphere for a week to come, whether we get more rain or not.

THE EXCURSION DISASTER.—In consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses yesterday in the case of the drowning of Officer HENRY CORLETT and JANE BELL, at the excursion on the North River on the 13th inst., Coroner FLYNN could not conclude his inquest. ANDREW BLOODGOOD, Captain of the steamboat *Seth Low*, was arrested by Sergt. MCCULLOUGH and arraigned before the Coroner, who committed him to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest.

REVENUE REFORM.—The American Free-Trade League will hold their monthly public meeting at the Dodworth Studio Building, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, on Wednesday evening, July 22, at 8 o'clock. Mr. CHARLES MORAN will address the meeting on the subject of Taxation, to be followed by a free discussion on questions included in the principles of the League.

MISSING ERRAND BOY.—An errand boy, known only by the name of RICHARD, employed by GEORGE S. RAPELYEA, of No. 111 Broadway, was sent on Saturday to North Eighth-street, Williamsburg, with $200 in cash and two checks for $146. The money was intended to pay off the hands employed in the factory. The messenger failed to appear at his destination, and has not been seen since.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JOHN LELIFF and SAMUEL HART were arraigned before Justice KELLY yesterday, at the Yorkville Court, on a charge of assaulting THOMAS CARROLL, of First-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, with an intent to commit highway robbery. Despite their denials of guilt, the prisoners were remanded for trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday while JOHN HUGHES, a youth of 18, was playing with some boys on the fourth floor of the building No. 72 Murray-street, he made a jump for the fall, and missing it, fell through the hatchway and was instantly killed. The body was removed to the residence of deceased's parents, No. 33 Park-street.

THE MORGUE.—There was taken to the Morgue yesterday, from Bellevue Hospital, the body of an unknown woman aged about 30 years; 5 feet 5 inches high; dark brown hair; clothes destroyed. By papers found on her person she is supposed to be a Mrs. GERN. The body was placed in the Morgue for identification.

MINOR POLICE ITEMS.—The body of an unknown woman, aged 65, and apparently a native of Germany, was found yesterday in the Harlem River at the head of Fifth-avenue, and taken to the Morgue ....As a gang of laborers were at work tearing down the ruins of Barnum's Museum, on Broadway, near Spring-street, yesterday, a derrick gave way and WM. CONNOR and JOHN KEENAN were precipitated into the interior, sustaining severe injuries. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEN VS. FOLK CASE.—At the instance of Justice CORNWELL, before whom the examination of ALLEN against FOLK was to have taken place yesterday, the case was postponed for a week. Meantime it is understood that the indictment against WESLEY ALLEN for a robbery committed in Fulton-street, near the City Hall, in December, 1866, is to be brought from its resting place by District-Attorney MORRIS, and prosecuted.

OPENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.—The first gun of the Brooklyn Democracy for SEYMOUR and BLAIR is to be fired off at the Academy of Music, in Montague-street, to-morrow evening. The speakers announced are: Hon. S. S. Cox, Ex-Gov. Lowe, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. H. C. Murphy, Hon. A. N. Lawrence, Hon. Demas Barnes, Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, Hon. E. W. Bloom and others.

UNITED STATES (EASTERN) DISTRICT COURT.—During the absence of Judge BENEDICT, now in Europe, Justice NELSON has directed Judge BLATCHFORD, of the Southern District, to take cognizance of all matters needing judicial action in the Eastern District until Judge BENEDICT's return.

CITY EXPENSES.—From the annual statement of the Brooklyn Collector of taxes and assessments for the year ending June 30, 1868, it appears that the amount that passed through his hands was $5,764,847 53, of which sum $5,065,034 22 was paid over to the Treasurers of the city and county.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—For several weeks past Mr. WM. SLATER, residing on Griffith-street, Hudson City, has been greatly perplexed at the fact that his cow failed to yield the customary amount of lacteal fluid in the morning. Finally, feeling satisfied that the fault did not rest with the animal, he determined to investigate the matter, and accordingly instituted a watch, for which purpose he secreted himself under a shed at night adjoining the lot in which the cow was kept. For four nights he failed to make any discovery, but thinks he must have dozed off occasionally. Finally, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when it was quite dark, he saw a female stealthily approach and commence to milk the cow, when he pounced upon and arrested the intruder, who proved to be Mrs. CATHARINE DAIRNS, one of his neighbors. The woman was conveyed to the Police Station, and subsequently her husband became surety for her appearance at the next term of the Court. The prisoner could not excuse her conduct, as she keeps a milk dairy consisting of four cows. Since these developments it has transpired that several cows in the neighborhood yielded an unaccountably small quantity of milk in the morning.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner BALL held an inquest at Newark, Monday night, on the body of GEORGE LOCHS, drowned the day previous in Branch Brook. An hour before his death GEORGE had been seen by his father, who desired him to go home, as he was drunk. The son refused to do so, and struck his father in the face. Mr. LOCHS called for the Police, and in endeavoring to escape from them GEORGE took to the water, but had not gone far when he was drowned. The jury found a verdict of death by drowning, and censured a German tailor, named JOSEPH BOPP, for having prevented the deceased from leaving the water when he was in an exhausted condition.... Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday at Union Hill on the body of the German, JOHN BRAUM, who was found dead in an open lot near the horse railroad stables. The jury found that BRAUM had died from appoplexy.

DECEMBER AND MAY.—Some five weeks ago a Hungarian named MAURICE HAN, over whose head had passed the blasts of eighty winters, visited the hymeneal altar with his darling MARY, a blooming damsel of "sweet sixteen." There both were joined in the holy bond of wedlock, and everything promised a happy future—at least a pleasant honeymoon. For the first two weeks all went on "as merry as a marriage bell," but the subsequent career of the two tells a different tale. MAURICE's eyes forgot the gentle ray that MARY wore in courtships smiling day. Differences of opinion took place between them on many points; and finally HAHN decamped. But his *spousa* was too smart for him; for she yesterday went before Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, made a complaint, and had the partner of her joys and sorrows arrested for having refused to support her.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—At the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions, held this week, the following cases were disposed of before Judges RANDOLPH, STURGES and QUAIFE: Catherine Mackey, assault and battery, discharged on her own recognisance; Eliza Callaghan, petty larceny, 30 days' imprisonment; Martin Delaware, larceny and obtaining goods under false pretences, 9 months in State Prison: Benjamin Gasiner, larceny, 3 months in County Jail; Michael Riley, assault and battery, $1 fine; George H. Weber, larceny, 3 months in County Jail; Wm. Martin, assault and battery, 20 days in County Jail; Peter Wallace, grand larceny, 9 months in State Prison; Henry Pratt, pickpocketing, 9 months in State Prison, and Charles Scaneider, petty larceny, 20 days in County Jail.

UNION HILL RIOTS.—Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, investigated, yesterday, a charge preferred against EDWARD THOMPSON, JOHN HACKENBURGH, JOHN NEHLSON, ANTON STEDES, WM. BUCK and HENRY BROHER, for having participated in a riot at Union Hill last week. The prisoners went into the house of a Mr. HOFFMEISTER, and acted there in a very disorderly manner. Several of them threatened to use violence toward the landlord, and all threw brickbats, stones, &c. The prisoners were defended by Mr. HOFFMAN, who made an able and ingenious defence, but the Judge was not able to see through his logic, and committed the parties for trial.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED COUNTERFEITER.—Yesterday morning Officer KENNEDY, of the Hoboken Police, arrested a Polish Jew pedlar named LEVY NESHKOWSKY, on suspicion of having stolen a couple of coats, which he was offering for sale. Upon being searched at the Station House, four United States counterfeit notes and some twenty-five-cent currency was found on his person. He was sent before Commissioner JACKSON, who held him for examination.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—While some lads were bathing in the Passaic, near Newark, Saturday last, one of them got beyond his reach and would have been drowned but for a Mr. BOLLES, who jumped from a boat which he was sailing at the time, and rescued the drowning lad. Had the gentleman waited to take off his clothes or acted less promptly, the boy would undoubtedly have been drowned.

INSTALLING A PASTOR.—Rev. W. D. SIEGFRIED will this evening be formally installed as Pastor of Fairmount Baptist Church, Bank-street, Newark. The exercises will be participated in by Rev. Drs. ELDER, LEVY, FISH, MORRILL, and the father of the Pastor.

BREVITIES.—Business at the Trenton Rolling Mills has been suspended for the present.... The residence of Mr. DANIEL HEWITT, Bloomfield, was entered on Monday morning and robbed of money and clothing.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.—HENRY BROWN, recently bar-tender for Mr. ROMAN, at West Hoboken, has been arrested and committed for stealing $200 worth of jewelry from his employer.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
7—Brash vs. Schlepuyer et al.	62—Filian vs. Filian.
7½—Bates Trustee, &c., vs. Van Benschoten.	67—In re Hamilton to vacate assessment.
11—White vs. Mattoon.	68—In re Beekman to vacate assessment.
12—N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Co. vs. Bement.	69—In re Kilpatrick to vacate assessment.
22—Ohlson vs. Marcy et al.	70—In re Glass to vacate assessment.
34—Lebanon Springs R. R. Co. vs. Stone, &c.	71—Skehan vs. Davis et al.
39—Gimbrede vs. Gimbrede.	78—Gabler vs. Sawyer.
	78½—Gabler vs. Sawyer.
50—Lambard vs. Blair et al.	107—Barton vs. Barton.
53—Gerow vs. Morrissey, Prest &c.	110—Jay vs. De Groot.

Call No. 118 Konig vs. Heindel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

A new calendar will be made for October next. Notes of issue must be filed by Aug. 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

No Court will be held on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Court Notices.

During the July and August Terms non-jury causes only will be heard; all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MANDAMUS—ITS ISSUE BY THIS COURT—JURISDICTION OF THE COURT AFTER JUDGMENT EXTENDS TO PROCESS FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT—THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS EXCLUSIVE OVER THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The United States ex rel. Marcus C. Riggs vs. The Board of Supervisors of Johnson County, Iowa, and one other case.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, abreviated to read as follows:

As application of the relator to the Circuit Court was for a mandamus to compel the defendants, as the Supervisors of the county, to assess a tax upon the taxable property of the county to satisfy the judgment described in the transcript, pursuant to the usual practice the Court granted the alternative writ, commanding the defendants to assess the taxes or show cause to the contrary, on or before the second day of the next term of the Court. Service of the writ was duly made, but they neglected to levy the tax, and elected to show cause against the application. They appeared, and in their return to the writ, they deny that it is their duty to levy the tax to pay the judgment, or that the relator is entitled to a peremptory writ, and allege that they have been enjoined not to assess a tax for that purpose by the State Court, and aver that they cannot do so without being guilty of contempt, and becoming liable to punishment. Plaintiff demurred, specially to the return, and assigned the following causes of demurrer: 1. That the relator was no party to the proceedings in the State Court. 2. That the proceedings in the State Court were subsequent to the judgment of the relator in the Circuit Court. 3. That the State Court had no jurisdiction, power, or authority, to prevent the relator from using the process of the Circuit Court to collect his judgment. 4. That the decree for an injunction, rendered in the State Court was no bar to the application of the relator for relief. But the Court overruled the demurrer and decided that the return was sufficient. Judgment was thereupon rendered for the defendant, and the plaintiff sued out this writ of error. The case involved the following propositions, which are established by the opinion of the Court: Jurisdiction is defined to be the power to hear and determine the matter in controversy in the suit before the Court. Power to render the judgment includes the power to issue the proper process to carry it into effect. Rendition of judgment in a cause does not exhaust the jurisdiction of the Court, but the same continues until the judgment is satisfied. Process subsequent to judgment is essential as process antecedent to judgment, else the judicial power would be incomplete. Congress possesses the exclusive power to legislate in respect to the form and effect of process, mesne and final, in the Federal Courts. Authority does not exist in this Court, under the Constitution, to issue the writ of *mandamus* in the exercise of original jurisdiction. Outside of this district no Circuit Court can issue the writ except in cases where it is necessary to the exercise of their jurisdiction, agreeably to the principles and usages of law. Circuit Courts may issue the writ in such cases, and their final judgments, in granting or refusing it, may be reëxamined in this Court on writ of error. Mesne and final process and the modes of process in the Circuit Courts are required to be the same as those in use in the above courts at the time the Process acts were passed. Operation of the first process was confined to the old States, but subsequent legislation extended the same principles to the States since admitted. Instead of framing the forms of process and prescribing the modes of process in the Circuit Courts, Congress adopted those in use in the State Courts, not as State forms or modes of process, but as Federal regulations, subject to no change except such as may be made by Congress or their authority. Modes of process, as well as the forms of process, were different in different States, and the effect of the Process acts was to introduce the same diversities into

the different Circuit Courts. They are the same in the same State, whether the litigation is in the Circuit Court or in the forum of the State; but they are or may be widely different even in different States in the same Circuit. Such diversities are seen in the forms of real actions, and of indictments, in the rules of pleading, in the mode of serving and executing process, and in its effect and operation. Lands may be attached in one district on mesne process, while in another no such lien can be created except by seizure or execution. Seizure and sale of lands on execution is a mode of process in one district, while in another the lands of the judgment debtor are only subject to an extent. Judgments are a lien on the land of the debtor in one district, while the rule in another is, that the judgment creditor must first seize the land before he is entitled to any preference. Executions against a municipal corporation may be levied on the property, real or personal, of the inhabitants in one district, while in another the remedy, in case payment is refused, is by *mandamus* to compel the proper officers to levy and collect a tax to discharge the obligation. Remedies in the Circuit Court are the same as those in use in the State where the Process acts were passed, or become applicable in that jurisdiction. Public buildings and all other public property of a county in that State are exempt from execution, and the property of the private citizen can, in no case, be taken to pay the debt of the municipality. Proper remedy of the judgment creditor in the State Court is mandamus to compel the proper officers of the county to levy a tax. He is entitled to the same remedy in the Circuit Court, unless the power of the Court to issue the writ is taken away or perpetually suspended by the injunction issued by the State Court. *Mandamus*, when issued by the Circuit Court in such a case, is neither a prerogative writ nor a new suit, but it is a writ necessary to jurisdiction, which has previously attached, and becomes the proper substitute for the execution to enforce the judgment. Federal Courts and State Courts act separately and independently, and in their respective spheres of action the process of the one cannot be enjoined by the other. Necessary consequence is, that the injunction of the State Court is inoperative to control or in any manner to affect the process or proceedings in the Circuit Court. Unless jurisdiction previously exists, no Circuit Court in sitting in the States has any power to issue the writ, as they can only issue it in aid of jurisdiction, and when so issued, as in this case, it is in its nature final process to enforce the judgment, and cannot be enjoined by a State Court. Defendants must obey the writ, and if called in question for their acts, the commands of the writ will be a good defence to any such action. Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to sustain the demurrer, and for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Judge BLATCHFORD opened Court yesterday morning, and sat throughout the day hearing motions. He will sit to-day and to-morrow, when the Court will adjourn to Tuesday, the 11th day of August.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND—JUNE, 1868.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

George Gildersleeve, Appellee vs. The United States Telegraph Company, Appellant.—This was an appeal taken from the Superior Court of Baltimore. Almost all the material facts appear in the opinion of the Court. It may be added to what is stated there, that the dispatch was written on a blank of the "People's Line." That bore substantially the same conditions that were printed on the defendant's blanks. In respect to unrepeated messages the language of the People's Line blank was this: "* * * nor will the Company be responsible for any error or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of any unrepeated message beyond the amount paid for sending the same unless specially insured," &c.

ALLEY, J.—This was an action, *ex contractu*, instituted by the appellee against the appellant to recover of the latter damages resulting from its failure to transmit and deliver a telegraphic dispatch to certain stock brokers in New-York. The dispatch directed to be transmitted was as follows: "No 15. Brokers' Telegram Line, 4. People's Telegram Lines, No. 23 South-street and Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore. Send the following message, without repeating it, subject to the conditions indorsed on the back. Dated Baltimore, March 9, 1865. To Dibble & Cambloss, N. Y. Sell fifty (50) gold. Words 3, col. 70. Geo. Gildersleeve." It is alleged that this dispatch was an order to the brokers in New-York to sell for the appellee $50,000 of gold, which order the brokers would have obeyed; but the appellant neglected to telegraph such dispatch, whereby the appellee was greatly damaged by reason of the decline in the market price of gold. The appellant pleaded, not indebted as alleged, with an agreement that such plea should be received, and that all errors in pleading should be mutually waived, and that either party might rely on any claim or defence to which he or it would be entitled if specially declared on or pleaded. At the trial below, the appellee offered one prayer to the Court, which was granted, and the appellant offered six prayers, of which the first five were rejected and the sixth was granted. And it was to the granting of the appellees prayer and the refusal of those on the part of the appellant, that the first exception was taken. On this exception four questions arise: 1. Whether the appellee can maintain this action, and recover more than nominal damages for the default of the appellant. 2. Whether the contract for transmission of the message was subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of the dispatch, or to other similar terms and conditions prescribed by the rules and regulations of the appellant's office. 3. To what extent, if the contract be subject to such terms and conditions, can the appellant claim to be exonerated from liability thereunder. 4. To what measure of damage is the appellant subject, if the contract be broken. 1. It appears that the appellant was a broker in Baltimore, and that Dibble & Cambloss were his correspondents and agents in New-York, through whom he was in the habit of buying and selling stocks and gold in the latter city. That A. B. Patterson, also a broker in Baltimore, was appellee's customer, for whom the appellee was in the habit, as broker, of buying and selling gold and stock in New-York through the agency of Dibble & Cambloss. That by arrangement previously made between appellee and Patterson, for the purpose of saving trouble to them both, instead of Patterson's being required to give orders to the appellee for such purchases and sales, and the appellee's being required to send them to his correspondents, Patterson was authorized to send orders in the appellee's name, and on his responsibility and account to Dibble & Cambloss, for the purchase or sale of stock or gold, and that by this arrangement the appellee was entitled to his commissions on purchases and sales made in compliance with such orders, and the right and liabilities of the appellee and Patterson respectively in reference to the orders so sent, were in all respects the same as if Patterson had given the orders to the appellee and the latter had transmitted, or undertaken to transmit them to Dibble & Cambloss in his own name, Patterson not being known to and having no connection with Dibble & Cambloss except through the appellee. That under said arrangement, on the 9th of March, 1865, at about 3:40 P. M., the message in question addressed to Dibble & Cambloss was left by Patterson's direction at appellant's office in Baltimore, and that the appellant, by its agents, undertook to send and deliver it to the parties to whom it was addressed. That the message was sent to the office without the knowledge or special direction of the appellee, but that he was soon after informed of it and fully sanctioned it; the appellee also testified that he was not interested in this transaction, and had not paid any loss to Patterson, and did not consider himself liable to Patterson unless he recovered in this suit, in which event anything that was recovered was to be paid over to Patterson. It was also proved that appellee had on the day of the date of the message $200,000 of gold to his credit with Dibble & Cambloss, and of that sum, as between appellee and Patterson, $95,000 belonged to the latter. * * * * It in the instances mentioned, the agent can sue and recover the full measure of damages, we can see no reason why the appellee, looking to his relation to this transaction, may not recover the full amount of damages resulting from a breach of the contract with the appellant. He, of course, sues and recovers as trustee for his principal. The Court below was therefore right in rejecting the appellant's third and fourth prayers, which raised the question of the right of the appellee to recover more than nominal damages. 2. Next, as to what terms and conditions, if any, the contract was subject. The appellant had a clear right to protect itself against extraordinary risk and liability by such rules and regulations as might be required for the purpose. It would be manifestly unreasonable to hold these telegraph companies liable for every mistake, miscarriage or accidental delay that may occur in the operation of their lines. From the very nature of the service, while due diligence and good faith may be required at the hands of the Company and its agents, accidents, delays and miscarriages may occur that the greatest amount of caution cannot avoid. Hence, in England, and in many of the American States, provision has been made by statute authorizing these companies to prescribe rules and regulations whereby they may be protected against extraordinary liability. In this State, by article 26, section 117, of the Code, while impartiality and good faith are to be observed, the dispatches are to be received and transmitted under such rules and regulations as may be established by the companies. And the appellant availing itself of this power appears to have adopted rules and regulations for its protection. This appears from the evidence offered by both appellee and appellant. And the appellant having adopted rules and regulations as authorized by law according to the decision of this Court in the case of Birrey vs. The New-York and Washington Telegraph Company, 18 Md., 341, the appellee was bound to know that the engagements of the Company were controlled by them, and did himself in law engraft them in his contract, and is bound by them. This would be the case whether the dispatch offered for transmission be expressly declared to be subject to the terms and conditions prescribed or not. Those dealing with the Company must be supposed to know its rules and regulations, and their contract must be taken to have reference to them, unless otherwise provided by special contract. In this case, however, the appellee proffered with the dispatch his own terms. The dispatch was written on the blank of another Company which happened to be in the possession of Patterson, but the terms and conditions printed on the back of it, and to which the dispatch was expressly made subject, so far as the question in this case is concerned, were substantially the same, though differing in words, as those of the appellant. And even in the absence of rules and regulations of the appellant's office, it was certainly competent for it to accept the terms and conditions proffered with the message. As, however, the terms and conditions of the appellant and those printed on the back of the dispatch of the appellee, were, so far as the present question is concerned, substantially the same, it is immaterial in what manner the contract became subject to such terms and conditions. It is enough that they were incorporated in it, and are to be taken as forming part of it. 3. Then, as to the extent that the appellant can claim to be exonerated from liability under such terms and conditions thus incorporated into the contract. And in reference to this question, it is to be observed that the message was not to be repeated, nor was there any special agreement for an insurance of its transmission and delivery. It was sent to the office of the appellant to take its turn, and under the terms and conditions to which it was subject, good faith and due diligence in dispatching, transmitting and delivering it were all that could be required. The appellant could not, by rules and regulations of its own making, protect itself against liability for the consequences of its own wilful misconduct or gross negligence, or any conduct inconsistent with good faith, nor has it attempted by its rules and regulations to afford itself such exemption. It was bound to use due diligence, but not to use extraordinary care and precaution. The appellee, by requiring the message to be repeated, could have assured himself of its dispatch and accurate transmission to the other end of the line if the wires were in working condition; or by special contract for insurance could have secured himself against all consequences of non-delivery. He did not think proper, however, to adopt such precaution, but chose rather to take the risk of the less expensive terms of sending his message. And having refused to pay the extra charge for repetition or insurance, we think he had no right to rely upon the declaration of the appellant's agent that the message had gone through, in order to fix liability on the Company. (McAndrew *vs.* The Electric Telegraph Co. 33 Eng. L. and Eq. Rep. 187.) If, then, the appellant dispatched the appellee's message in due course, and with the ordinary care to secure its safe and correct transmission, and was guilty of no negligence in regard to its delivery to the party to whom it was addressed, the obligation under the contract was performed and the *onus* of proof was upon the appellee to show affirmatively that there had been negligence or want of good faith, either in dispatching the message or in regard to its delivery. (New-Jersey Steam Navigation Co. *vs.* Merchant's Bank, 6 How, 384. Beardslee *vs.* Richardson, 11 Wend., 25. Story on Bailm., sec. 213.) Negligence of the appellant is the gist of this action, and unless it be established there can be no recovery, and as the first and second prayers of the appellant were founded upon this assumption, we think, when taken in connection with the sixth prayer, that there was error committed by the Court below in refusing to grant them. 4. Lastly, as to the measure of damages, if there be a breach of the contract. This is a subject about which there has been a considerable diversity of opinion, and great want of precision in the attempts to define rules of general application. But by the latest and best considered cases upon the subject the rule seems to be now pretty well established that a party can only be held responsible for such consequences as may be reasonably supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time of making the contract, and that no consequence which is not the necessary or ordinary result of a breach can be supposed to have been so contemplated, unless full information be imparted to the party sought to be held liable at the time of entering into the engagement. This is the rule furnished by the case of Hadley *vs.* Baxendale, 9 Exch., 341, 354, and which has been recognized and approved in Fletcher *vs.* Tayleur, 33 Eng. L. and Eq. Rep. 187, 191, and other cases as being in all respects the most correct and precise. The case of Hadley *vs.* Baxendale was this: The plaintiffs, owners of a steam mill, broke a shaft, and desiring to have another made, they left the broken shaft with the defendant, a carrier, to take to an engineer to serve as a model for a new one. At the time of making the contract the defendant's clerk was informed that the mill was stopped, and that the plaintiffs desired the broken shaft to be sent immediately. Its delivery was delayed, however, and the new shaft kept back in consequence. The plaintiffs brought their action for a breach of this contract with the carrier, and they claimed as special damages the loss of profits while the mill was kept idle. But because it was not made to appear that the defendant was informed that the want of the shaft was the only thing that was keeping the mill from operating, it was held that he could not be made responsible to the extent claimed. And the Court, in delivering its judgment, said: "We think the proper rule in such a case as the present is this: Where two parties have made a contract which one of them has broken, the damages which the other party ought to receive, in respect of such breach of contract, should be either such as may fairly and substantially be considered as arising naturally, *i. e.*, according to the usual course of things from such breach of contract itself, or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it. Now, if the special circumstances under which the contract was actually made were communicated by the plaintiff to the defendant, and thus known to both parties, the damages resulting from the breach of such a contract, which they would reasonably contemplate, would be the amount of injury which would ordinarily follow from a breach of a contract under these special circumstances so known and communicated. But, on the other hand, if those special circumstances were wholly unknown to the party breaking the contract, he, at the most, could only be supposed to have had in his contemplation the amount of injury which would arise generally and in the great multitude of cases, not affected by any special circumstances for such a breach of contract. For, had the special circumstances been known, the parties might have expressly provided for the breach of contract by special terms as to the damages in that case, and of this advantage it would be very unjust to deprive them." The same rule has been adopted, and is now regarded as established, in the case of Griffin *vs.* Colver, 16 N. Y. Rep., 489, and Landsberger *vs.* The American Tel. Co., 32 Barb. 530. And, believing it to be obviously just and reasonable, we take it to be the true rule upon the subject. And, applying it to this case, the prayer of the appellee, which was granted, was clearly incorrect. For, while it was proved that the dispatch in question would be understood among brokers to mean $50,000 of gold, it was not shown, nor was it put to the jury to find, that the appellant's agents so understood it, or whether they understood it at all. "Sell fifty gold," may have been understood in its literal import, if it can be properly said to have any, or was as likely to be taken to mean fifty dollars as fifty thousand dollars, by those not initiated. And if the measure of responsibility at all depends upon a knowledge of the special circumstances of the case, it would certainly follow that the nature of this dispatch should have been communicated to the agent at the time it was offered to be sent, in order that the appellant might have observed the precautions necessary to guard itself against the risk. But, without reference to the fact as to whether the appellant had knowledge of the true meaning and character of the dispatch, and thus enabled to contemplate the consequences of a breach of the contract, the jury were instructed that the appellee was entitled to recover to the full extent of his loss by the decline in gold. In thus instructing the jury we think the Court committed error, and that its ruling should be reversed. As to the fifth prayer of the appellant we think the Court below was right in rejecting it. It was certainly the right of the appellee to convert his gold coin into currency, and if he lost an advantage in having it done, in consequence of a breach of contract by the appellant, it was a loss for which the former would be entitled to recover damages to the extent of indemnity. The second bill of exception was taken to the refusal of the Court to entertain a prayer, on the part of the appellant, offered after previous prayers had been argued and disposed of and the jury instructed. The rules of Court, set out in the record, fully justified the Court in refusing to entertain the prayer under the circumstances, and its ruling in this respect, being in the exercise of its discretion, is not the subject of review by this Court. Differing with the Court below in regard to the appellee's prayer, and the first and second prayers of the appellant, we must reverse its judgment.

Judgment reversed and *procedendo* awarded.

Levin Gale, of counsel for appellant. McHenry Howard for appellee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 21.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE LITIGATION IN REGARD TO THE UNION PACIFIC AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER OF AMERICA.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, The Credit Mobilier of America et al.—This case came before Judge BARNARD to-day, in the private room of the Judge's chambers, on a motion to vacate an order of reference for the examination of Sidney Dillon, John S. Ham and Thomas C. Durant, for the purpose of obtaining testimony to be used on the motion for an injunction.

The Court denied the motion to vacate the order of reference, and directed that Messrs. Dillon, Ham and T. C. Durant be examined in open court on Wednesday, the 22d inst. The motion for the injunction has been postponed to Aug. 4.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Robertson.

AUTHORITY OF ATTORNEY TO SETTLE SUIT.

Brown vs. Cordts.—No order to discontinue has been entered in this action, and the plaintiff is still at liberty to proceed, subject to the right of the defendant to plead the settlement or move for an order of discontinuance. I do not understand that an attorney is not at liberty to settle an action with the defendant, provided it be not done collusively. Most of the cases on the subject apply to settlements after judgment, when the authority of the attorney ceases. (See op. Kent J., Kellogg *vs.* Gilbert, 10 J. R., 221.) He has power to discontinue (Gaillard *vs.* Smart, 6 Cow., 385.) or entera remittitur. (Lamb *vs.* Williams, 1 Salk., 89; 6 Mod.) 82. The sum received in this case was a substantial part of the claim. The attorney denies all collusion, and the attorney was at all events entitled to receive an amount, so that the action could only proceed for the residue. It is somewhat extraordinary that the plaintiff never called on his attorney for three years, or knew that he had left the City. At all events, no motion can be made except for a substitution. It is not shown that notice cannot be got to the former attorney, and the service of the notice of motion on him was insufficient. The motion to substitute must be denied and the application to set aside the settlement denied with $7 costs, with privilege of renewing on new papers.

A. H. Reavey for the motion; John Andrews opposed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 21.

Before Judge Brady.

THE LESLIE DIVORCE SUIT—ALIMONY AND COUNSEL FEE ALLOWED TO DEFENDANT.

Frank Leslie vs. Sarah Ann Leslie.—The motion made by the defendant in this case, and argued on Thursday last, for alimony and counsel fee, pending the action for divorce brought by plaintiff on the ground of adultery, was decided to-day. The Court grants the defendant $50 per week alimony and $500 counsel fee. In rendering this decision Judge BRADY remarked that, without passing upon any of the issues presented by the pleadings in this action, or any of the charges made by the parties against each other, he had determined that the plaintiff must pay something for the defendant's support during the continuance of the action, and to enable her to procure counsel to conduct her defence. The merits of this controversy must be left for the consideration of this Court, upon proofs to be given in the usual form. It is enough for the purposes of this motion that the defendant denies the charges made against her, and that the plaintiff has the pecuniary ability to pay the sums which will be inserted on the order to be entered herein.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21, 1868.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. ... b3	114¾	30	Bank of Republic..	125
25,000	do ... s3	114⅝	314	Phenix Bank ...	107
10,000	do ...	114⅝	6	Del. & Hud. C. ...	131
95,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '62 ...	114⅛	100	Mar. Prf. bet. call.	9
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '64 ...	111⅛	100	Wes. U. Tel ...	35⅛
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65 ...	112⅛	100	Brunswick C. L. b.c	8
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C, '65, new ...	109⅝	50	Pacific Mail ...	101
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 ...	109⅝	100	do ... bet. call	101⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R ...	108	190	Wells-Fargo Ex ...	25
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C ...	108⅜	100	U. S. Ex ...	47⅛
1,000	Brooklyn 6s, W. L.	94⅛	200	N. Y. Cen ...	133⅝
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '79	99⅜	700	do ...	133⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x.c	67⅛	200	do ... b30	134
60,000	do ... bet. call	67	200	do ... b60	134⅛
5,000	do ... 2d call	67	100	do ...	134
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new ...	67	300	Erie R ...	68⅛
30,000	do ...	66⅝	16	do ...	68
36,000	do ...	66⅝	50	Reading R ...	95⅝
30,000	do ... bet. call	66⅝	20	do ...	95½
50,000	do ... 2d call	66⅝	700	do ... s3	94⅞
6,500	N. Car. 6s. x-c.	73	1300	do ...	95⅝
30,000	N. C. St. 6s. new.	72⅛	35	M. S. & N. I. ...	92
20,000	do ... bet. call	72⅛	100	do ...	91⅞
20,000	do ... 2d call	72⅛	11	do ...	91⅝
69,000	Missouri St. 6s.	91	300	Ill. Cen. R ...	151
3,000	do ... 2d call	91⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts ...	87⅛
6,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue ...	91⅛	50	do ...	88
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. Loan R ...	109	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf ...	83⅛
6,000	Erie 4th M ...	93	1200	do ...	8[illegible]
2,000	Harlem 1st M ...	103	10	do ... 2d call	83⅛
5,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs ...	94	200	Cl. & Tol ...	102⅛
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	101⅛	200	do ... b30	102⅞
1,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s ...	94⅛	200	do ... 2d call	103
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pf. ...	88	200	Chi. & R. I. ...	107⅝
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d ...	89⅛	100	Mil. & St. P ...	69⅞
5,000	Tol. & W. E. Bs.	73	100	do ...	69⅛
25	Ninth National ...	108⅛	600	do ...	69⅝
10	Tenth Nat. Bank ..	100	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf ...	83
			100	do ...	82⅜
			100	Tol., W. & W ...	52⅛
			100	do ...	52⅛
			500	do ...	5[illegible]
			400	do ...	52⅛
			50	do ...	53
			1300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	110⅛
			500	do ...	110⅛
			300	do ... 2d call	110⅛
			100	Alt. & T. H. R ...	40
			100	Chi. & Alton ...	138
			600	O. & M. R ...	29⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.,	115	5	Continental Bank.	104
35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R ...	114⅜	40	Amer. Ex. bet. call	46
68,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C ...	115	10	N. Y. Cen. R ...	134
83,000	do ...	115⅛	12	Second-av. R ...	45
50,000	5-20s, C. '62 ... s30	114	100	Reading R ...	95⅝
25,000	do ...	114⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. ...	91⅝
25,000	do ... s30	114	1200	Illinois Cen ...	151
210,000	5-20s, C, '64 ...	111⅛	200	Chi. & N. W ...	83⅛
115,000	do ...	111⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf ...	83⅛
155,000	5-20s, C, '65, n..	109⅛	600	do ...	83⅞
88,500	5-20s, C, '67 ...	109⅝	700	do ...	84
101,000	do ...	109⅝	200	Mil. & St. P ...	69⅛
5,000	5-20s ex C, '68 ...	109⅝	100	do ...	69⅛
16,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C ...	108⅛	300	do ...	69⅞
10,000	do ...	108⅜	1500	do ...	70
35,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	66⅜	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf ...	82⅞
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	67	200	do ... b30	83
10,000	do ... bet. call	66⅜	200	do ...	83
15,000	do ...	66⅝	400	Tol., W. & W ...	52⅛
5,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	94⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73⅜
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M ..	83	100	P., F. W. & C. ...	110⅜
100	West. U. Tel ...	35⅛	50	Alt. & T. H ...	41⅛
100	Bruns. C. L., bet. c.	8⅛	100	Chic. & Alton R.	138⅛
			100	Ohio & M. R ...	29⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Virginia 6s ...	55	100	M. & St. P. Pf ...	83
100	Pacific Mail ...	101½	400	do ...	82⅛
10	West. U. Tel ...	36	100	do ... b15	83
100	do ...	35⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C ...	110⅛
800	N. Y. Cent ...	133⅝	100	do ... b10	110⅛
100	do ... b15	133⅝	200	Ohio & Miss. R ...	29⅛
100	do ... s10	133⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I ...	91⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex ...	24⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts ...	87⅛
300	Erie R ...	68⅛	200	Clev. & Tol ...	102⅛
200	Reading R ...	95⅛	800	Chic. R. I. & P ...	107⅛
60	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	100	200	do ... b10	107⅛
10	do ...	99⅛	300	do ... c	107⅛
300	Tol. W. & W ...	52⅛	100	do ... s30	107⅛
200	do ...	52⅛	600	Chi. & N. W ...	84⅛
100	do ... c	52⅛	100	do ... b3	84⅛
500	do ...	52⅛	200	do ... c	84⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. ...	69⅛	1200	C. & N. W. Pf ...	83

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex ...	53⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf ...	82⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex ...	24⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. ...	91⅛
100	West. U. Tel ...	35⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts ...	87⅛
200	N. Y. Cen ...	134	200	do ...	87⅛
100	do ... b10	134	400	do ...	87⅛
100	do ...	133⅞	200	do ... b10	87⅛
100	Erie R ... c	68⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R ...	103
200	Tol., W. & W ...	52⅛	300	Chi. R. I. & P ...	107⅛
200	do ...	52⅛	40	do ...	107
200	do ...	53	300	Chi. & N. W. R ...	84⅛
200	do ... b10	53	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf ...	83⅛
400	Reading R ...	95⅛	100	do ... b15	83⅛
100	M. & St. P ...	69⅛	200	do ... c	83⅛
200	do ...	69⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, new ..	66⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts ...	87⅛
16	Amer. Ex ...	46	200	do ...	87
100	Mer. U. Ex ... s10	24⅛	1200	do ...	87
200	do ...	24⅛	200	do ... b5	87
100	W. U. Tel ...	35⅛	400	do ... b3	87
100	do ... s10	35⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C ... b3	110⅛
300	N. Y. Cen ...	133⅞	100	Clev. & Tol ...	103⅛
200	do ...	133⅞	400	do ...	103⅛
100	Erie R ...	68⅛	500	Chi. R. I. & P ...	107⅛
400	Reading R ...	95⅛	1100	do ...	107⅛
500	Tol., W. & W ...	52⅛	900	Chi. & N. W. R ...	84⅛
100	do ... b10	52⅛	400	do ...	83⅛
100	do ...	52⅛	100	do ... s3	83⅛
100	Mil. & St. P ...	70	600	Ch. & N. W. Pf ...	84
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf ...	83⅛	400	do ...	83⅛
200	do ...	83⅛	200	do ... b15	84
100	do ...	83⅛	200	do ... s3	83⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. ...	91⅛	100	do ... s15	83⅛

TUESDAY, July 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened this morning at 142⅞@142⅞ ₱ cent., followed by sales at 143 ₱ cent. At a later hour the price fell back to 142⅞ @142⅞, and in the Afternoon advanced again to 143@143¼@143¼ ₱ cent. The rate of interest for carrying over Gold balances was generally about 3 ₱ cent. The Customs demand of the day was $505,000, and the Export demand $211,000.

The Public Funds were firm and on the advance throughout the day, and late in the day, after the 2:15 P. M. Government Board at the Stock Exchange, the eagerness of demand on the Street carried up nearly the entire list ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. above the morning sales. The 5.20s of of 1862 sold at 114½; the 1864s at 111½; the 1867s at 109½@109⅝, and the 10.40s at 108½ ₱ cent. There was a still larger advance on the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 to 115¼ ₱ cent. The Cable dispatches came higher by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. for United States 5.20s of 1862 in London, which imparted additional firmness to the market for the Public Funds here. The following quotations were made at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114¾	5-20 reg. '65 n. is.	109⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	110	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	123
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅜	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	123⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	10-40 reg.	108
5-20 reg., 1865	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅛	7 3-10 3d series	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new is..	108⅜		

The other departments of the Stock Exchange were somewhat irregular through the forenoon. In State Bonds the pressure to sell Tennessees was renewed, but the additional of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. brought forward buyers, and at the Second Board the Bonds of both classes were in demand. The North Carolinas were also lower; Missouris ¼ ₱ cent. higher; no Virginias sold at the regular Boards, and the quotation wide as between the bids and offers, 55@57 ₱ cent.; New-York Bounty Loan advanced to 109 ₱ cent. The Railways were active on most of the Western list, and both classes of Northwest had a further rise, the Common and Preferred selling very closely together, 83⅞@84 ₱ cent. at and after the last Open Board. The firmness in Cleveland and Pittsburgh continued, and there was an additional rise in Toledo and Wabash to 52⅞@53 ₱ cent. Erie was rather higher than yesterday, and New-York Central steady, the sales of Fort Wayne advanced to 110⅜@110⅝ ₱ cent. The St. Paul Common rose to 70 and the Preferred to 83⅞@83⅞ ₱ cent. Michigan Southern about the same as last night. Reading 95¼@95½.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Gold and the Public Funds firm; the Railways generally strong:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114	114½
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109½
American Gold Coin	142⅞	143¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅛	66⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56
Missouri Bonds	91	91¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	73⅜	73
New-York Central	133⅞	133⅞
Erie Railway	68⅛	68½
Hudson River	138⅛	138½
Reading Railway	95⅞	95¼
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	107⅞
Northwest Common	82⅞	83⅝
Northwest Preferred	82⅞	83⅞
Michigan Southern	91⅞	91⅝
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110½	110½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅛	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	101¼	101¼
St. Paul Preferred	82⅞	83½
St. Paul Common	69⅝	69⅞

The Foreign Exchanges fell to-day to 110 @110¼ on London, 60 days, and 110⅝@110½ short sight. There is a larger variety of bills offering, and the cheapest figures have been made for some considerable parcels drawn against United States Bonds.

The following quotations were made for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108⅝	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1883	92⅛
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	109	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	67
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	66⅝
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Virginia 6s, new bds	54⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	Georgia 6s	80⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	91
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	101⅛	North Carolina 6s	90
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	101⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	73
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	98	N. C. 6s. new bonds	72
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	95	Missouri 6s	91
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876	95	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	91
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅛	Louisiana 6s	65
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅛	California 7s	131
Illinois war loan	99⅝	Connecticut 6s	99
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	95	Rhode Island 6s	100
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	92⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	119	Metropolitan	135½
Mechanics'	129	Shoe and Leather	118
Union	119	Corn Exchange	130
America	140	St. Nicholas	105
Phenix	107	Marine	144
North River	109	Importers' & Trad's	124
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Park	151
State of New-York	122½	Central National	107
Commerce	123	Fourth National	104½
Ocean	106	Ninth National	108½
American Exchange	120½	Tenth National	100
Bank of the Republic	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	82½
Erie 1st M., Ex	104	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76¼
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	93	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	103	Gal. & Chi. Ex	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	94½
Harlem 1st M	102	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99¾
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	112	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	115¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	110	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1870	120	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	93	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Con. 7 ₱ cent. ex bds.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	78
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	93½	Bost. Hart. & Erie g'd.	90

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $898,814 48; payments, $883,734 25; balance, $81,916,656 33. The receipts include for Customs, $505,000; for Gold Notes, $67,000.

The return from the Bank of England for the week endidn July 8 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,248,535	Increase.	£126,655
Public deposits	4,396,418	Decrease	2,624,630
Other deposits	23,158,434	Increase.	1,661,172
Government Securities.	14,614,394	Increase.	1,400,000
Other Securities	18,412,785	Decrease	2,038,845
Notes unemployed	11,665,730	Increase.	222,905

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,722,730, being a decrease of £48,855, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,551,542, showing a decrease of £199,679 when compared with the preceding retrun.

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port, week ending to-day, have been to the currency value of $2,638,195.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 700 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD running west from Omaha across the Continent, are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and sixty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by Jan. 1, and it is probable that the entire Grand Line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a great national work, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds, having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. By special provision of the act of Congress, these bonds are made a First Mortgage upon the entire road, the Government taking a second lien as security for the repayment of its loan. The principal, and interest at 6 ₱ cent., are payable in gold. The mortgage bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country are payable, principal and interest, in currency; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world, building so great an extent of road, issues bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The price of these bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their bonds are the safest and most profitable investment in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Subscriptions will be received by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States, and in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Charles-st., n. s., 122.1½ ft. e. of Bleecker-st. 26x35.1½ ... $500
John-st, No. 109, (½) ... 7,000
Leroy-st., No. 202, 25x80 ... 11,500
12th-st., West, n. s., lot No. 11, Est Trinder. 25.1x69x10 ... 7,900
31st-st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x74.0½ ... 10,800
32d-st., n. s., 588 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18x98 ... 28,000
35th-st., n. s., 537.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 23.3x98.9 ... 7,000
37th-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 7th-av., 34x91 ... 40,000
42d-st., s. s., 259 ft. w. of 10th-av, 19.7x100 ... } 24,000
42d-st., s. s., 298.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 19.7x100 ... }
48th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100 ... 3,500
49th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100 ... 12,500
57th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25.7x171.11 ... 4,850
75th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 3d-av., 80x102.2 ... 13,250
82d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.2x102.2 ... nom.
82d-st., s. s, 127.9½ ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2 ... 3,500
100th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x201.1 ... 7,750
4th-av., w. s., 52.2 ft. n. 83d-st., 50x80 ... 8,500
120th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. Av. A, 50x100.11 ... 4,000

Leases.

East Houston-st., No. 286, store, 5 years, per year. $360
West-st., No. 420, water lot, 10 years, per year ... 120
29th-st., No. 559 W., 4 years, per year ... 1,000
3d-av., No. 102, 4 years and 9 months, per year ... 1,800
10th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. 67th-st., 25x100, 5 years, per year ... 75

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bridge-st., e. s., 152.8 ft. s. of Concord-st., 26.5x100.2 ... $2,300
Clinton-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Nelson-st., 2 x90 ... 5,500
Cranberry-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Hicks-st., 25x50 ... 5,750
Cumberland-st., e. s., 99.10 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 108.5x5.1x107.4x5 ... 1,250
Douglass-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of Bond-st., house and lot, 20x80 ... 6,000
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100 .. 550
Oakland-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Nassau-st., 25x100 .. 800
Oakland-st., e. s., 254.2 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 25x100 700
Warren-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of New-York-av., 50x255.7 ... 4,800
Webster-st., s. s., 285.4 ft. e. of Canarsie-av., 40x100 500
3d-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Bond-st., 1x90 ... 100
3d-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Bond-st., 19x90 ... 2,000
18th-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100 ... 4,500
27th-st. and 4th-av., n. e. cor., 50.2x100 ... 1,200
Baltic-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Van Sicien-av., 25x100. 500
Bushwick-av., s. w. s., 134.6 ft e. of DeKalb-place, h. and l., 124x538.4x124x535.8 ... 60,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 66 ft. w. of Elliott-place, 107.4x114x25x33.5x98.10x84 ... 11,000
Flatbush-av., w. s., 178 ft. n. of 6th-av., 45.8x60x17.8x110x26.10x19.10 ... 5,500
Gates and Yates avs., n. w. cor., 20x100 ... 1,000
Harrison-av., n. e. s., 133 ft. s. e. of Rutlege-st., 22x100 ... 980
Kent-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of Kosciusko-place, 25x96. 2,600
5th-av., s. e. s., midway between Middle and 17th sts., 25x100 ... 1,000
7th-av., n. w. s., 139 6 ft. s. w. of Carroll-st., 25 ft. front ... 3,250
Lot No. 10, Linden Terrace map ... 2,360
Lots Nos. 81, 84, 83, 94, 95 and 96, Linden Terrace map ... 3,370
Lots Nos. 86 and 88, Linden Terrace map ... 1,470
Lot No. 124, Linden Terrace map ... 480

Lease, Recorded.

York-st., No. 169, house, 4 11-12 years, per year ... $800

Greenfield.

Franklin-av., s. s. 526 ft. w. of 3d-st., 69x114.7 ... $150

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Woodland, adjoining Van Siclen & Foster's ... $1,060

Newtown.

William-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Wilbur-av., 25x100 ... $200
William-st., n. w. s., 274.6 ft. s. w. of Wilbur-av., 20.6x64.10 ... 80
Lot No. 228, map Locust Grove, 25x100 ... 625

Oyster Bay.

Berthpage Plain lot, adjoining Spencer's, 19¾ acres $1,075

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Road to Station, w. s., near Mt. Kisco, D. Moger's, 4 acres ... $1,750
Road to Newcastle Corners, s. s., Mt. Kisco, Hannah Marcley, 90x102 } 3,200
Lot adjoining above, 25x25 }

Eastchester.

Greenwich-st., s. e. s. West Mt. Vernon, lot No. 244, J. Muller's, 100x100 ... $300

Greenburg.

Road to County House, W. B. Hatch's, h. and 4 acres ... $32,000
Point Landing at Tarrytown, half share ... 2,000

Morrisania.

Plot at Mott Haven, bounded by Harlem Railroad, Macomb's-av., Van Stoll-st. and Harlem River ... $45,000
Boston Post road, n. w. s., Melrose, South, lot No. 274, L. Diehl, 26x100 ... 6,000

West Farms.

Berrian-av., s. s., lot No. 47, Devoe property, Fordham, 100x213 ... $750
Lafayette-av. and Warren-st., n. w. cor., 104x126x98x100 ... 1,000
Catharine-st., s. e. s., East Tremont, lot 295, 55x169 ... 400
McComb's Dam Road, lot No. 1, Archer property. 1,000
Warren-st., n. e. s., Mount Hope, lot No. 142, (portion of,) 50x100 ... 225

White Plains.

Road to Rye, Wm. Davies' property, houses and 14 acres ... $7,000

Yonkers.

Laurel-st., n. s., N. F. Graves' lot ... $2,000
Broadway, e. s., lots 404 and 412 } J. H. Hackett
Lake-av., w. s., lots 11, 19, 27 } 2¼ acres ... 21,100
Grinnell-st., lots 76, 78, W. Radford's, 50x100 ... 1,200

NEW JERSEY.

Clinton.

Harbee-av. and Gorman-st., s. e. cor., 66x75 ... $300

East Orange.

Mulberry-st., R. W. Osborn's premises, 80x171 ... $523

Orange.

Freeman and Jefferson sts., westerly cor., 30x100 .. $500

Newark.

Academy-st., s. s., Atwater & Carter's, 50x68 ... $3,600
Broad-st., e. s., 50 ft. from Pennington-st., 32x140. 5,120
Broad-st., cor. New-st., 40x136 ... 42,250
Belmont-av. and Montgomery-st., n. e. cor., 50x100 300
Belmont-av., e. s., 143 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100 .. 1,000
Belmont-av., e. s., 143 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100 .. 1,550
Barclay-st., e. s., 540 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100 .. 1,000
Cabinet-st., n. s., 247 ft. from Chatham-st., 24x100. 550
Cabinet-st., n. s., 247 ft. from Chatham-st., 24x100 650
Garden-st., s. s., 161 ft. from Prospect-st., 72x100. 1,250
High-st., w. s., J. Latimer's property, 30x98 ... 700
Pacific-st., w. s., J. T. Vanness' property, 34x79 .. 4,000
Wallace-st. and West Bank-st., s. w. cor., 100x100 .. 4,800
Fairmount-av., w. s., 100 ft. from Cabinet-st., 25x100 ... 150
Nesbit-st., cor. M. and E. Railroad, 50x124 ... 1,200

West Hoboken.

Division-st., w. s., 135 ft. s. of Cedar-st., 50x121 ... $800

Hudson City.

Beach-st., s. s., lot No. 32, block F, adjoining Reservoir, 25x100 ... $410
Centre-st. and Montgomery-av., s. w. cor., 50x100 .. 2,660
Colden-st., s. s., lot No. 1, plot No. 8, block No. 13, Bramhall map, 25x100 ... 500
Franklin-av., lots Nos. 24 and 25, 50x100 } 8,250
Montgomery-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Franklin-st., 100x100 }

Bergen.

Crawford-st., s. s., near Palisade-av., 24.6x114 .. $550
White-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Central-st., 25x100 .. 600

Greenville.

Plots Nos. 11 and 12, Armstrong estate ... $7,882

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	8	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,589	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	121	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	30
Wheat, bushels	9,482	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	....	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	40
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	2,345

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues inactive and depressed at 43c.@45c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The demand has been quite moderate since our last at essentially unaltered prices. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 96c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in demand and steady, including common Hard at $8 50@$12; Croton at $18 @$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue inactive, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c., and Patent do., 55c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is salable and firm; Rosendale at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in slack demand at unaltered rates. Anthracite from yard, $5@$7 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been held more firmly, but has been inactive, including Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15¾c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15¾c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at easier and declining prices, influenced, in part, by the less favorable advices from Liverpool. The inquiry has been almost exclusively from spinners, who took 1,310 bales, all told. Speculators bought only 20 bales. Aggregate sales, 1,330 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	26	26¼	26½@26¾
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28½@28¾
Low Middling	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Middling	31½	31½	31¾@32
Good Middling	32	32½	33 @33¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,372
Receipts last week	5,795
Receipts preceding week	4,567
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	378,719
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	604,441
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,870
Exports since Sept. 1	369,261
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1. 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,180,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,853,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,698,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,503,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	91,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	165,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been held firmly, but have been quiet.

FEATHERS—Are inactive and heavy, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRAKERS—Continue in slack demand at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ₱ box.

EARTHENWARE—The demand has been very limited and prices have been unsettled. The offerings have been quite liberal.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been very quiet at previous quotations.

FISH—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 37@$7 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 75@$23 25; No. 2 do., $17 75@$20 50; No. 3 do., $9@$11 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6 @$9 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 25c. @30c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been held with more confidence, but the demand has been restricted. We quote: Layer Raisins at $3 90@$3 95 ₱ box, Currants at 11¼c.@11½c., Almonds at 13c. @36c., and Figs at 11c.@22c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, at generally firm and in some instances slightly improved prices, sellers of low grades evincing less disposition to realize at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$6 90; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 70@$8 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 40@ $9 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 20@$9 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 25@$6 90
Extra State	7 70@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 20@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 10@13 25
Extra Genesee	9 65@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour is dull but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $8 10@$9 70 for very poor to fair, and $9 70@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in more demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,500 sacks at $9 75@$12 20 for extras ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 50@$9 85 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 80 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been firm in price, though not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, including inferior White Canada at $2 27½; poor to very good White Michigan at $2 35 @$2 65; No. 1 Spring at $1 95; No. 2 Spring at $1 83 @$1 85; Red and Amber Southern (new) at $2 30@ $2 36 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and quoted firmer, on light offerings, particularly of prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at $1 01@$1 10, for unsound and damp to prime New Mixed Western; and $1 12½ for fair Old do., in store, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet at former quotations. Barley dull and nominal. Barley Malt inactive, at $2 30@$2 35 ₱ bushel. Oats have been unusually active at much firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 210,000 bushels Western at 83c.@83½c.@84c., in store; 83c.@84c., in store, buyers' option, all this month; 85c. to arrive, and about 86c. afloat, here, ₱ bushel. Of Canada Peas, 7,600 bushels were disposed of, in bond, at $1 47 ₱ bushel for shipment to London. Holders claim higher prices.

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours prior to 1:30 P. M., July 20, 1868: Gen. Burnside, Oswego, corn; Walter Burling, Buffalo, corn; Shamrock, Buffalo, oats; Samson, Buffalo, corn; Addison Patrick, Oswego, corn; Dennis Lins, Buffalo, corn; Denny Rankin, Buffalo, oats; P. J. Gibbs, Buffalo, wheat; J. W. Frazee, Oswego, wheat; Frederick Viele, Lockport, wheat; H. Shattuck, Buffalo, wheat; Jennie Gray, Buffalo, oats; Lucy Ann, Buffalo, corn; Autocrat, Oswego, corn; Hattie Sweeny, Buffalo, corn; Schuyler, Buffalo, corn; Wm. G. Johnson, Oswego, corn; Kate Frees, Buffalo, corn; O. J. Jennings, Oswego, corn; F. W. Wright, Buffalo, corn; L. B. Arnold, Buffalo, corn; C. K. Tinney, Buffalo, corn; Ezra Downer, Buffalo, corn; A. Sherwood, Lockport, oats and flour; Hiram Finch, Lockport, oats; F. W. Tripp, Buffalo, corn; Giles Hawley, Buffalo, corn; D. Loomis, Buffalo, oats; Sonora, Buffalo, corn; Ahwaga, Buffalo, corn; Geo. W. Knowles, Buffalo, corn; Manhattan, Buffalo, corn; Jas. W. Dygert, Buffalo, corn; E. B. Armstrong, Buffalo, wheat; Em, Buffalo, corn; A. A. Buyolair, Buffalo, corn; Alaska, Buffalo, corn; Lundy's Lane, Buffalo, corn; Henrietta, Buffalo, corn; P. H. Bender, Buffalo, corn; Fras. Skiddy, Buffalo, oats; H. D. Walbridge, Buffalo, oats; W. Parker, Buffalo, corn; E. M. Moore, Buffalo, corn; Charles Shaver, Buffalo, oats; Carne King, Buffalo, corn; H. F. Cady, Lockport, corn; C. R. Parsons, Buffalo, corn, Ericsson, Buffalo, corn. The *Argus* also publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour; Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in July, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	14,100	30,700	463,300	200
1868	5,800	201,200	503,100	100
	Decrease. 8,300	Inc. 170,500	Inc. 39,800	Dec. 100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	32,900	174,700	2,568,800	29,100
1868	103,200	4,730,600	5,882,600	3[illegible] 00
	Increase. 70,300	Inc. 4,555,900	Inc. 3,313,800	Inc. 297,400

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 981,480 barrels Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of July, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 7.
Flour, bbls	99,800	32,900	103,200
Wheat, bush	1,187,000	174,700	4,730,600
Corn, bush	7,764,100	2,568,800	5,882,600
Barley, bush	105,300	29,100	326,500
Oats, bush	3,123,900	1,093,400	3,542,800
Rye, bush	306,200	101,600	159,400
Malt, bush	91,000	78,200	163,400
Beef, bbls	100	....	700
Pork, bbls	7	309	104
Bacon, lbs	....	34,400	....
Butter, lbs	39,000	16,200	2,700
Lard, lbs	54,700	72,500	16,700
Cheese, lbs	97,000	36,600	272,900
Wool, lbs	65,600	28,100	31,400

The movements in Breadstuffs in this market during the past fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD HILL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Flour is in the same dull and inactive state as at the date of our last report. The intense heat of the last week, together with the unsettled condition of the English market, and the continued favorable appearance of our growing crop of Wheat, has had the effect to check business both for export and home use. Stocks are getting reduced, but dealers lack confidence, and purchase to fill orders only. The receipts of new are moderate, and from several of the States the quality is much in advance of that of last year, notwithstanding moderate receipts. Prices are lower on almost all descriptions. There is a limited demand for California at reduced rates; the choice brands *via* the Isthmus are the only ones that can now be moved. In Wheat there has been a considerable decline, and the market is heavy and unsettled. The demand is quite moderate, and is checked by the dull state of the English market and consequent reduction of limits. There is a general impression that the coming crop of new will be large and in good condition—still we have yet to learn that it is all gathered safely and is of an average yield. California is dull and (with reduced stocks) sells slowly at our quotations. Rye is heavy and nominal in value. There has been a fair export demand, with a good home trade in Indian Corn. The weather is unfavorable for the condition of the new, and prices fluctuate daily. The export clearances from this port, for the past fortnight, consist of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 12,012 bbls. Flour, 98 283 bushels Wheat, 440,000 bushels Corn. To the Continent, 1,572 bbls. Flour, 6,511 bushels Wheat. To South America, 7,908 bbls. Flour. To all other ports, 40,160 bbls. Flour, 248 bbls. Rye Flour, 8,514 bbls. Corn Meal, 27,831 bushels Wheat, 220 bushels Oats, 3,277 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 61,652 bbls. Flour, 248 bbls Rye Flour, 8,514 bbls. Corn Meal, 104,774 bushels Wheat, 471,831 bushels Corn, 220 bushels Oats, and 3,277 bushels Peas." And of the business in Wheat in Milwaukee, week ending with July 18, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. remark: "The Wheat market during the past week has been moderately active, but for the most part at declining prices. Owing, however, to purely local causes, notwithstanding the unfavorable advices from Liverpool, and the dull and lower markets both there and at New-York, and elsewhere generally, prices here at the close again advanced, closing firm. The receipts having fallen off to an average of about 4,500 bushels ₱ day, nearly all of which is needed by the few mills here that are running, and the stock being reduced to 358,000 bushels, some parties having out short contracts have hastened to fill in, fearing the possibility of a corner. The shipments foot up about 170,000 bushels, of which the combination holding the larger part of the stock have shipped 100,000 bushels. There has been considerable inquiry for August and September options at about $1 65 and $1 50@$1 55, but as yet there is scarcely any disposition to sell. We have so far heard of only one small sale at $1 65 for No. 1 Spring, seller August. The weather during the week has been excessively hot and close, and not good for the crop. Cutting will commence next week in the southern part of the State, and a few of the more favored exposures in this neighborhood. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. storage, at $1 84; No. 2 at $1 73. Receipts for week, 27,827 bushels. Shipments 170,885 bushels, as follows: 83,489 to Buffalo, 16,500 to Oswego, 16,500 to St. Catherines, 13,200 to Cleveland, 15,400 to Chicago, 9,400 to Ogdensburg, 12,000 to Toronto, 400 to other ports, and 3,666 bushels by railroad. No. 1 at to-day's rates would cost $1 91 laid down at Buffalo, $1 96 at Oswego, and $2 06 at New-York."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, July 17, 1868	384,334	7,082,319	6,371,642
New-Orleans, July 10, 1868	325	31,829	450,654
Philadelphia, July 16, 1868	20,143	58,286	669,105
Baltimore, July 16, 1868	9,297	10,776	499,412
Boston, July 16, 1868	19,163	27,090	2,750
California, June 19, 1868	44,169	5,131,833	....
Other Ports, July 16, 1868	32,899	77,224	110,866
Total	510,270	12,419,351	8,104,429
To about same period, 1867	139,679	5,278,082	9,068,498
To about same period, 1866	134,969	1,264,941	11,316,380
To about same period, 1865	142,989	2,542,820	591,458

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to July 17, 1868	56,713	578,723	343,009	53,199
Other Ports, to latest dates	14,717	16,193	26,188	17,180
Total	71,430	594,916	369,197	70,379
To about same period, 1867	2,183	160,086	74,407	10,360
To about same period, 1866	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	22,884	41,350	97,430	11,486

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in rather more demand since our last at 17½c.@18½c., and 22½c.@22¾c., chiefly 22½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian continues in demand at $88 ₱ ton.

HAY—North River Bale has been less plenty and in good demand and firm at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including American at 10c.@40c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c. @35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has attracted rather more attention, including American at $172 50@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ₱ ton; Jute at 6c.@6½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manilla, 9½c@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Continue in limited request at drooping prices.

LATHS—Have been in fair supply and demand at $2 75@$2 90 for Eastern, ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate request and steady, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, inrough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in good demand, including Eastern Spruce, at $17@$20 ₱ thousand.

METALS—The inquiry has been rather more general and more animated, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of sellers. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23¾c.@24½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39 50@$40; No. 2 do., $35 50@$37; Scotch Pig, $40@$44; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $81 50@$87 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 30 @$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6 9-16c.@6⅝c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 26⅞c.@27c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 87@$7 50; Terne do., $6 25 @$8 12½, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including Port Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@52c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 90@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 @$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request, including Crude Whale at 82c.@83c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 92; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 04; Olive, $2 35@ $2 45 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending with July 20.—*Sperm*—Is rather quiet, the only sales being two parcels, amounting to 188 bbls. of prime quality, at $1 90 ₱ gallon, for manufacture. *Whale*—Continues in moderate request, with sales of 800 bbls. Southern, at 79c., 50 do. do., and 180 do. Humpback, at 80c. ₱ gallon, for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 20, '68	18,204	53,117	725,229
Same time last year	18,741	62,749	692,468
Exports for the week ending July 20, 1868	20	....	29,484
Previously	8,599	6,715	419,117
From Jan. 1 to date	8,619	6,715	448,601
Same time last year	11,636	11,394	274,460

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

OIL CAKE—Has been in moderate request at from $56@$62, chiefly within the range, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less urgent request at 17½c.@18c., as extremes, for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@36½c. for Refined, in bond ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate supply and light demand. New Mess has been quoted higher. Other kinds have not varied much. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $28 10@$28 50, closing at $28 25 regular for New Western Mess; $28@$28 12 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$22 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand and firm; sales equal to 290 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request and steady; 110 boxes ice-cured Stratford and long cut Hams sold,—the latter at 17c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 530 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c. for prime steam, ₱ lb.; also 500 tcs. prime steam, buyer July, and 500 tcs., seller, last half of August, at 17½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been quiet at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at $27@$33 for State and Western ₱ bbl.; Butter and Cheese have been salable and firm. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₱ lb	30	@40
Pennsylvania, ₱ lb., fresh pails	30	@40
State, firkins, ₱ lb	34	@36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ₱ lb	31	@35
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve, tubs, ₱ lb	26	@28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₱ lb	25	@27
Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb	27	@29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₱ lb	25	@27
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	14½	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	12	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	14	@14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	10	@13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6	@ 9

RICE—Has been in very limited demand at declining prices, including Carolina at $10 50@$11 25 and Rangoon at $9 37@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, including Turk's Island at 45c.@46c., by the cargo, ₱ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 75@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@ $2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in request, including Clover at from 11½c.@13c.; Rough Flax at $2 60@$2 70; Calcutta Linseed at $2 10@$2 17½, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 45@$2 60 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in demand, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan at 40c.@42c.; Bolivar at 32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 45c.; Puerto Cabello at 37c.@39c.; Para, 45c., gold, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 32c.@35c.; Payta at 32c.@34c., gold, ₱ lb.; Curacoa at 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape at 50c @55c, currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c. each.

SOAP—Has been in rather more request, including Castile at 16½c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have attracted a little more attention, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87c. @88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and weak in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 490 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 154 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in slack demand at from 13½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 64,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅞c.@12½c.; 36,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in slack demand and less buoyant in price, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The inquiry has been rather less animated, particularly from export buyers, in view of the reaction in gold. Prices, however, have not varied essentially. We quote: Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf at 9½c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ₱ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c. @7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ₱ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@ $1 12; average lots, 92½c.@95c. ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c. @22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c @45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet, and wholly unsettled in price.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet, but quoted steady, including Arctic at 62c.@62½c. in gold ₱ lb.

WOOL—A moderate business has been reported in domestic, prices of which continue to favor purchasers, influenced by the liberal receipts of the new clip and the dullness and depression in the market for woolen goods. Foreign wool has been partially neglected and nearly nominal in value.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	46@50
¾ and ⅞ blood do.	45@48
Common and ¼ do.	42@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	49@55
¾ and ⅞ blood do.	47@50
Common and ¼	43@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	44@47
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	41@44
Common and ¼ fleece	39@42
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@35
Spring Clip, A 1	30@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	33@38
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	35@43
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	25@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@29
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@30
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	32@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	16@40
Cordova, unwashed	28@33
San Jago, washed	28@33
St. Luis	28@33
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	33@35
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	28@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@20
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian unwashed	23@30
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@24
Chilian, unwashed, fine fleece	23@28
Chilian, unwashed, medium fleece	20@23
Chilian, unwashed, common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed, fine	22@28
Valparaiso, unwashed, coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed, fine	24@27
Mexican, washed, medium	20@26
Mexican, unwashed, fine	20@25
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	16@22

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been on a moderate scale; rates have been a little irregular. For Liverpool the engagements included 3,700 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6¼d. ₱ bushel; 500 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 30 hhds. Tobacco and 60 bales Cotton on private terms. For London, 1,400 bushels Peas, at 6½d. ₱ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
GUY MANNERING and BETSEY BAKER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
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Ten copies	$15

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Lord Napier was yesterday presented with a sword by the City of London. The Lord Mayor made the presentation, in the presence of a large crowd of people, who loudly cheered their favorite General.

The Ducal Government of Hesse has signified its desire to join with the other German States in signing the Naturalization Treaty. Mr. Bancroft will proceed at once to Darmstadt to make the necessary arrangements.

The steamships *Germania*, from Hamburg July 8 and Southampton July 13, and *Java*, from Liverpool July 11 and Queenstown July 12, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on the Library was discharged from the further consideration of the subject of international copyright. The concurrent resolution declaring the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution legally ratified was agreed to. After some discussion on the bill providing for building bridges over the Ohio River, it was agreed to hold an evening session to dispose of the matter. The bill making appropriations for the Columbia Deaf and Dumb Institute was passed. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Senate then went into Executive session, an unsuccessful attempt having been made to bring up the bill relative to American citizens abroad. When the doors were again opened a lengthy discussion of the bill to reduce the army followed, consuming the remainder of the afternoon session. At the evening session a series of resolutions was adopted appealing to the Turkish Government in behalf of the Cretans, and instructing our Minister at Constantinople to coöperate with the representatives of other Governments to put an end to the struggle between Crete and Turkey. The bill to regulate the building of bridges over the Ohio River was further discussed, and finally passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Committee on Elections reported favorably upon the credentials of several newly elected Representatives from Alabama. Mr. Brooks spoke against the adoption of the report; but under the operation of the previous question, the report was agreed to. Mr. Brooks then desired to have the oath administered to the gentlemen separately, as he wished to object to one or two. After some debate the new members were sworn in. Their names are: Charles W. Buckley, Benjamin U. Norris, Charles W. Pierce, J. B. Collis and Thomas Haughey. The Conference Report on the bill to fill vacancies in the Executive Departments was agreed to. The Senate concurrent resolution, declaring the Fourteenth Amendment ratified by three-fourths of the States, was passed. During the brief debate on the resolution, a telegram from Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, was read, announcing that that State had ratified the Amendment and complied with all the requirements of the Reconstruction laws. The bill providing for the funding of the national debt was then taken up, and Mr. Boutwell addressed the House in support of his substitute, which provides for the issue of $400,000,000 fifteen years' five per cent. bonds, the same amount of twenty years' four and a half per cent. bonds, and the same amount of twenty-five years' bonds, the interest not named. After considerable discussion the House took a recess till evening. At the evening session further debate on the bill was interrupted by the report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, which was discussed at length and finally adopted. The Funding bill was again taken up and finally passed as reported from the Committee, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Montreal City Council recently granted the Sanitary Association of that city permission to fence in a portion of the shore for bathing purposes. Previous to the granting of this privilege there was no special place in which to bathe, and the result was that the Police were constantly arresting persons for bathing within the city limits.

The roof of the new Opera House in Auburn is nearly completed, and work inside is progressing favorably. It is the present intention to have it completed and ready for occupancy by the end of October. When completed at least 1,700 persons may obtain desirable and comfortable seats.

Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, has published an appeal for aid in behalf of the St. Nicholas Home, to be established for the benefit of newsboys in that city. None are to be admitted except the industrious and those who strive to be good. Credit will be given to the deserving, but repayment will be expected when a boy procures employment. There will be attached a clothing store, where clothes may be had on the most reasonable terms, and credit will be given to reliable boys who promise to pay when they may be able.

The New-Jersey Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers and electors is to be held in Trenton to-day, and promises to be an animated gathering. The leading candidates for the nomination for Governor are Gen. Runyon, who within a few days has developed unexpected strength; Theo. F. Randolph, of Morris County; Amos Robins, of Middlesex; Nehemiah Perry, Moses Bigelow and John McGregor, of Newark, and Jacob R. Wortendyke, of Hudson County. Mr. Randolph, it is understood, has the delegations from Hudson, Morris and Sussex Counties, who are striving hard to secure his nomination; Gen. Runyon has the majority of the Essex delegation, and a portion of Union County; Mr. Robins has Middlesex, while the other counties are divided.

A boy named James Sullivan was kidnapped by two strangers in a buggy, in Albany, on Monday morning, but for what reason or purpose cannot be imagined.

The corner-stone of a new French Catholic Church was laid in Troy on Sunday afternoon by Right Rev. John J. Conroy, Bishop of Albany.

The losses by the late fire in Camden, N. J., are estimated as follows: Messrs. Goldy & Cohn $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $6,000; Mr. James M. Cassady $6,000, fully insured; Mr. Sterrer $2,500, insured to the amount of $1,000; Messrs. J. G. Wall & Co., $7,000, partly insured; Mr. Stull about $6,000, partly insured. The losses of the occupants of the grocery and drug stores and the dwelling houses could not be ascertained, as the parties could not be found. Their loss is stated, however, to amount in the aggregate to about $10,000, with but little insurance.

Three boats, containing the officers and crew of the British ship *Tricolore*, which was recently lost on the Pacific coast, were encountered by the ship *J. L. Dimmick*, when one day's sail from Hong Kong. The sufferers received such supplies as they needed, and continued on their way to Hong Kong.

Advices from Venezuela are to the effect that the revolutionists captured the City of Carracas on the 23d of June. The Government troops made a stubborn resistance, having fortified the churches and public buildings. Gen. Bruzual, commanding the Government troops, escaped by flight, and it is supposed he had gone to Porto Cabello, which city is fortified and garrisoned by his troops. Gen. Monaga, who was proclaimed Governor, was in pursuit. The foreign Ministers have nearly all been recognized by the new Government.

Hon. K. C. Barker, of Detroit, and Gen. G. A. Custer have organized a party to start from Fort Leavenworth about the 1st of November on a grand buffalo hunt. It is proposed to run out on the Pacific Railroad beyond Hays City.

A Washington telegram says: "It is not true, as published, that Minister Reverdy Johnson has offered Mrs. Lincoln an escort to England. She has simply requested that she may go out in the same steamer under his protection—a request Mr. Johnson has not declined to grant. It is Mrs. Lincoln's intention to visit the Queen of England."

The cotton catterpillar has appeared in destructive force in some regions of Southern Georgia and Florida. They are spoken of as very destructive in parts of Decatur County, Georgia, and Marion and Alachua Counties, in East Florida.

Lieut. Chas. E. L. B. Davis, United States Army, of New-Haven, Conn., has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the West Point Military Academy. Lieut. Davis graduated at West Point in 1866, and has since been stationed at Boston and at Willet's Point.

A reception is to be given in Boston to Charles Francis Adams on Thursday next.

A short time since a gang of robbers ran off with a locomotive and an express car, on a railroad in Indiana. When they attempted to open the car they were fired upon by the guards, and one of them dangerously wounded, the others running away. Three of them were subsequently captured, and yesterday, while being conveyed to Seymour, a mob stopped the train, overpowered the guard, took out the robbers and hung them.

Charles R. Washburn, late cashier of the People's National Bank, of Roxbury, Mass., committed suicide at sea by jumping overboard from the steamship *Scotia*, when one day out from this port. Mr. Washburn was on his way to Europe for his health.

Secretary Seward has written a letter to his son, Gen. W. H. Seward, Jr., announcing that Minister Burlingame, accompanied by the Chinese Embassy, will visit Auburn some time during the present week. Secretary Seward will accompany them.

A large number of citizens of Boston, without distinction of party, have tendered a reception to Hon. Charles Francis Adams, our late Minister to England, in recognition of his eminent services abroad; and he having accepted, it will take place at Horticultural Hall, at noon to-morrow.

Recent news from Syria states that the American colony at Jaffa has now dwindled down to less than twenty persons, and that Adams and his wife had left for England to endeavor to secure recruits. Since their departure the charges made against Adams, with which our readers are already familiar, have been asserted by his deserted disciples to have been well founded.

Kaleel, the accomplice in the murder of the missionary, Rev. Mr. Coffing, in 1862, was arrested a few months ago in disguise of a policeman, near Alexandretta, in Northern Syria, and, on being brought to trial, was condemned to the galleys. The principal criminal, Ahmed, was condemned to death five years ago, and was beheaded at Adana, near Tarsus, in the presence of 5,000 spectators.

The Associated Banks of Boston held a meeting on Monday to adopt measures by which the examination of the condition of the institutions can be made more thorough.

On Wednesday night a man was found lying among the charred timbers of the recent fire in Bridgeport, Conn. The proper officer was informed, when a jury was impanelled, who immediately proceeded to the spot to view the body, followed by a large crowd. While the jury and crowd were standing around the remains, and as the oath was about to be administered, the supposed defunct one raised his head, covered with charcoal dust, and inquired what they were doing. Verdict—drunk.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and held a lengthy session. Registrar Harris' weekly letter noted 1,142 deaths in New-York, and 412 in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last. Orders of abatement were decreed against the business of nine fat-boiling establishments on the North River, in the vicinity of Fortieth-street. The Kings County Jail was complained of as being in a disgraceful condition—overcrowded and illy ventilated. The subject was referred to the Supervisors of that county.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, with a few invited guests, paid a visit of inspection yesterday to the new Inebriate Asylum erected by them at Ward's Island. The institution is now open for the reception of patients.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association held a meeting last night at Masonic Hall, Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. It was well attended, and the State Republican ticket was ratified. The speakers were Messrs. W. H. DeCamp, Stephen Roberts and James Davis.

The Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith, a Jewish organization, founded for charitable purposes, commenced the sessions of its annual Convention at Allemania Hall, Sunday morning, and continued them Monday and yesterday. Last evening the delegates to the Convention were entertained at a banquet given in their honor.

The Board of Excise granted 305 new licenses yesterday, and heard 26 complaints against liquor dealers for violation of the law. Of the number arraigned, five were adjourned and two dismissed. Ten defendants were acquitted, and nine condemned.

The Aldermanic Committee on widening Broadway from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth streets, met yesterday. Very few persons were present and the Committee adjourned subject to call.

Judge Brady, of the Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision allowing $50 per week alimony and $500 counsel fee to the defendant pending the divorce suit of Frank Leslie vs. Sarah Ann Leslie.

A meeting took place at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, at which the members were addressed by Col. Myron Coloney, financial and commercial editor of the Missouri *Democrat*, upon the rising importance of St. Louis as a grain shipping port, and upon the immense territories now opening west of her for the production of grain.

Cotton closed heavy and a shade lower yesterday, on a limited business. Flour was in fair request, and on the advance. Wheat steady, on a moderate trade. Corn, salable at a trifle better prices. Oats were unusually active and much firmer. Provisions and Groceries were in light demand. The freight engagements were moderate at irregular and less buoyant rates.

During the week past, the prices of beef cattle have fluctuated more or less. On some days the sales were made at ½c. or more above the present quotations. But at the present writing, 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb. seems to be the top of the market. Cattle are sold at nearly every intermediate price between 11c. and 17c. ℔ lb., net weight. Tolerably fair steers are sold for 13c.@14c. ℔ lb., net weight. Trade is rather dull with a heavy supply. There has been no improvement in the sheep market since last week, 6c. ℔ lb., gross weight, being the top price paid for prime sheep. Very few are sold for more than 5c. ℔ lb. Sales are made at all intermediate prices, below 5c. down to 0c. ℔ lb. The comparatively light receipts of Sheep furnish some encouragement for a quicker market. Such live hogs (which were fair) as were in the market were sold for 9½c.@10½c. per lb. live weight. Prices have fluctuated since our last report, and have been higher than they were yesterday. Some choice hogs have been sold for a fraction more than 10½c. ℔ lb., gross weight.

A Danger to be Averted—Congress and its Duty.

The eagerness of Senators and Representatives to escape from the Capitol needs no explanation to anybody who has passed the dog-days in Washington. The exigencies of the campaign furnish another solution against which ordinary protests would be unavailing.

And yet there are considerations which should outweigh all else in the judgment of those who recognize the obligations of duty. Of these the foremost is the danger which may possibly overtake Union interests in the South, in consequence of the withdrawal of the military from the reconstructed States pending a contest in which the rebel element may hope to receive the help of the national Executive. With the reorganization of civil government, the authority of the military commanders over the civil officers or concerns of a State properly ceases. The soldier's rule will be legally possible only in the three States which have thus far not complied with the conditions of restoration. There ought to be no difficulty in consequence, and there could be none if the President were resolved in good faith to uphold the work of Congress. For the right of the newly-installed Governors to invoke the assistance of the Executive, on the occurrence of serious trouble in their respective States, constitutes ample provision against all probable emergencies.

But Mr. Johnson's last veto message reveals a source of complications of the gravest character. The proclamation declaring the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by North Carolina and Florida, made apparent his unwillingness to recognize authority created under the Reconstruction acts. The veto of the Electoral College resolution brings out the same fact in a shape which it were criminal to overlook. It is not merely that Mr. Johnson hates and insults the reconstructed Governments; he denies their legitimacy, and is prepared to treat as invalid everything done by or under them. His language is emphatic. "All the State Governments organized in those States under the acts of Congress for that purpose, and under military control,"—writes the President—"are illegitimate and of no validity whatever." "The only legitimate authority," he declares in the same document, "under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held therein, must be derived from the Governments instituted" before 4th March, 1867. That is to say, Mr. Johnson repudiates as bastard and unlawful the Governments formed under Congressional authority, and publicly recognizes as still valid the Governments formed under his own orders, which Congress for good reasons refused to sanction.

What follows? If, after the withdrawal of the military from the reconstructed States, their respective Governments, or any of them, be confronted with peril to order and local authority, it is plain that any application to the President for succor would be disregarded. Suppose, for example, Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, in the presence of difficulties which he is unable, unaided, to overcome, appeals to the Presideet for assistance in maintaining the law: what must be the President's response? He will acknowledge the receipt of "a paper" transmitted "by and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein writes himself Governor of North Carolina," and he will brusquely inform the said Holden that his Governorship and his Government are "illegitimate and of no validity whatever." The succor solicited will be refused. On the other hand, Mr. Johnson, following the logic of his clearly expressed opinions, must acknowledge the authority of Ex-Gov. Worth, whom Congress displaced, and sustain the authority of his Government, whose title Mr. Johnson still proclaims valid, notwithstanding its termination under the law. The result will be, that the power of the Federal Government, so far as it is controlled by Mr. Johnson, will be exerted against the existing Governments, and in favor of combinations formed to give effect to the Governments set aside by Congress. For the time, the President will be on the side of the revolutionists, and against the Governments under which the States have been restored.

It cannot be said that we dwell on an imaginary danger. Nothing is more certain than the determination of the disaffected whites, if possible, to take into their own hands the voting for the Presidency. They mean to make it "a white man's election," unless restrained by superior power. Wade Hampton has confessed so much, and his views and purposes are echoed by every shade of the Southern opposition. The whole question turns upon the ability of the existing Governments to enfore their authority and to secure the holding of an election in conformity with the laws. And these Governments may be unequal to the task, unless assured beforehand of Federal help, if necessary. Such an assurance would, perhaps, be sufficient; for it would teach the revolutionists the hopelessness of their schemes. At present the assurance is on the other side. The Blairs and Wade Hamptons plot and threaten with the knowledge that the President is with them.

Now, the obvious duty of Congress is in some way to provide for these contingencies. How and with what means they should be guarded against, it is the business of Congress to decide; but the country may well ask that the method shall be effectual. There may be no actual necessity for Federal interposition; but if there is not, it will be because a readiness to uphold the recognized State Governments is too palpable to be misunderstood. Thus, Congress may, by timely precaution, avert serious difficulties between the period of its adjournment and the period of reassembling, or by negligence invite them.

The duty extends further. Whatever in the remotest degree affects the smooth working of Reconstruction, if yet incomplete, should be finished. Nothing can with safety be left to chance. It will not do to trust, however slightly, to the good faith or the good will of the President, whose hostility to the work of Congress, and the Governments of the South, is too dangerous to be treated lightly. Congress must do for itself all that the requirements of an eventful interval may render expedient; and it will imperil the peace of the South, and of the country, if it leave any part of this duty unfinished. The time will be well spent that is employed in fortifying the results of reconstruction against its enemies, open or concealed.

Our Flag in the Pacific.

The American flag has been raised over two of the thousand islands that rise in the Pacific Ocean between the shores of the American and Asiatic continents. So Secretary Welles has informed Congress by a communication he has sent to it. In obedience to orders, Capt. Reynolds, of the navy, took possession of these islands, by landing six boat-loads of men and several officers, firing a salute, and raising the Stars and Stripes on the highest point of land. As they were uninhabited, no resistance was made. As they are unclaimed by any other Power, no offence has been given. As they are very little ones, no one is hurt by our ownership of them. As they are midway between the Sandwich Islands and Japan, they are very handy things to have. As we get, by them, a fine harbor and a convenient station in the Pacific, they will be of high value to us. As they cost nothing, nobody will complain of their price.

Our interests and our importance in the Pacific are looming up. They have gained enormously by the acquisition of Alaska, and they would gain still more by the possession of Lower California. The new steamship line between San Francisco, Japan and China, has attracted our attention to a quarter of the globe whose commercial relations with this country ought to be of the closest and largest and most profitable kind. The King of the Sandwich Islands is in negotiation with us for a new reciprocity treaty, which he expects to find of the greatest advantage to himself by opening up a market for all the sugar his subjects can raise; and the Senate is busily engaged in discussing the treaty with a view to its prompt ratification. The King of the Fejee Islands, having got into trouble with this country because of the killing of an American citizen by his people, has offered to give up his whole Kingdom to us for a very small compensation, and is so afraid of our vengeance that he can hardly keep up courage enough to carry on his war against the cannibals. Mr. Burlingame has shown us how the new Chinese treaty will increase our consequence in the Pacific, and how we are about to see the beginning of a commercial intercourse that will reach vaster proportions than any of us (except the Californians) have yet dreamed of. The advance of the Pacific Railroad, too, is constantly reminding us of the approach of the time when the continental highway for the traffic between the two oceans, between the Oriental old world and the European old world, will be fully opened up, and the intercommunication of the globe will be altered in such a way as to secure for us the highest advantages.

There is no question, looking at all these signs, and at still more important signs not so prominent on the surface, that we are bound, within a short time, to become the great commercial, and controlling and civilizing Power of the Pacific.

The British Press and the Neutrality Laws.

The London *Times* lately pointed out, as we showed at the time, what appeared to us a fundamental objection to the existing British neutrality laws. It noted that there was really a wide distinction between the case of the cruiser which sallies, armed and equipped, from a neutral port, and which, without more ado, falls upon the commerce of one of the two belligerents, and the case of the merchant ship which is sent unarmed to a blockaded belligerent country, there runs the blockade, and *then* is armed and equipped as a fighting ship, and so sallies out. That is to say, had the *Alabama*, for example, been built in a British yard, been sent to the Confederate States as an unarmed ship, there run the gauntlet of our cruisers and thence come out again, running the blockade a second time, her depredations on our commerce would never have been laid at the door of Great Britain, nor would her bill be now presented for John Bull to pay.

Yet we are surprised to find that in the report of the British Commissioners this distinction is not alluded to, nor is any practical legislation founded thereon. Penalties very severe are laid in general upon *all* violations of the neutrality laws, but there seems to be no distinction in offences under the proposed statute. It has been framed in the obvious desire to appease America and to do substantial justice—to remedy the admitted defects of the existing law in the light of past experience. We fear, however, that the proposed legislation is more friendly in intent and upright in spirit, than wise and practical in detail. The Commissioners seem to have been in a quandary—they wanted to do a great deal, and *have* done a great deal in one way, but not in the one practical way needed, namely, to make future *Alabamas* almost impossible. Their general provisions are very stringent, as stringent as Americans could possibly ask, and more stringent, we think, than Americans would be willing to impose upon themselves. The great fear is lest this very feature may prevent the proposed statute from ever being enacted, or from being efficient if enacted. It will be complained of, and with some justice, as a restriction upon trade, and particularly upon the trade of shipbuilding. The London *Morning Herald* has already taken this ground, complaining that it will sacrifice British industries to foreign wishes.

We may suggest, however, that there is a practical form of legislation which will neither sacrifice British industry nor permit piratical depredations, which, on the one hand, will allow ships to be built as freely as powder is made, and yet which will render future *Alabamas* practically impossible. This is by affixing a vastly greater penalty upon the offence of sending to sea an armed and equipped cruiser, like the *Alabama*, than a peaceful ship designed to run the blockade of one belligerent, and to be then used as a warship by the other. Against the latter act no additional penalty need be fixed, for, after all, it is very much like the case of neutral goods running the blockade for the use of a belligerent. This latter has never given practical trouble, because the risk of capture itself atones, as it were, for a part of the offence—a risk which would be doubled in the case of an imported ship. We have already said that the case of the *Alabama* would have been materially different, had she originally entered a Confederate port, unarmed, as a blockade-runner, even for the purpose of there being equipped and commissioned as a ship-of-war.

But the other offence, of which the *Alabama* was guilty, should be made a *crime*. The ship should be made liable to confiscation; the officers and men captured on board should be held personally responsible for their conduct. Whether this responsibility should be made that of pirates, is a question for discussion; it would certainly seem that they might justly be so regarded by the neutral Government at least. The belligerent whose commerce was ravaged might, for the purpose of holding the neutral Government responsible, properly regard them as subjects of the latter, just as, for example, the *Alabama*, so far as we are concerned, is an English ship. But the neutral country could not so regard the offending ship. She could not, by the very circumstances of the case, consider it as one of her own marine; neither could she regard it as a ship of a belligerent Power; it would be *no* lawful ship, and hence a pirate. A provision, also, in the statute, might very properly withdraw national protection from offenders captured by the injured belligerent.

Heavy penalties, again, should be inflicted, if possible, on the contractors for the ship and its owners. These persons are, after all, speculators in war. They have adventured in hostilities as one does in stocks, which is a species of enterprise not permissible. The owners of a ship which sails from a neutral port and preys upon the commerce of a friendly Power are, if the latter be not at war, unquestionably pirates. If it be at war, then they are at least self-constituted allies of the other belligerent,—a sort of national function which public law will not permit private individuals, under whatever pretence of authority, to assume.

Finally, it should be made the duty of the proper authorities in Great Britain to pursue and capture such escaping ship; and it should be added that on her appearance in any British port, home or colonial, the piratical ship should be seized. In this way the original status of the ship would never be forgotten. We may add that had such measures (against which no excuse of the interests of shipbuilding can possibly be urged) been pursued regarding the *Alabama*, the present trouble would never have arisen.

Perfidious Albion Again.

The spirit of the celebrated band of French Colonels of 1857 seems to have possessed some of the ardent Imperialists of to-day. The former, it may be recollected, were so carried away by indignation at the shelter given by England to the alleged accomplices in the Orsini attempt, that they presented an address to the Emperor calling upon him to declare war against England, and permit them to chase the infamous criminals from their haunts in London. This spontaneous outburst of devotion to his person on the part of the army was doubtless gratifying to Napoleon, while in England, though Lord Palmerston lost office through what people regarded as undue readiness to make concessions to French menaces in the matter of the Conspiracy bill, there was a general disposition to make allowances for language used under the influence of the natural feeling of indignation that the attempt had excited. *Punch* blazed out with a sudden access of ferocious Anti-Gallicism for a few weeks, and a portion of the Press relapsed temporarily into the ancient doctrine of hating the French because they were all slaves, and wore wooden shoes, but the affair blew over without seriously threatening the *entente cordiale*. But perfidious Albion has recently been astounded, and the English newspapers have had their breath taken away by a terrific outburst of Anglophobia on the part of the semi-official *Pays*. The writer announced that intelligence had been received, through the singular channel of a vague report, in an obscure Belgian newspaper, of a revolutionary "meeting" recently held in a "hall" in London at which the doctrine of political assassination had been openly preached, and Napoleon pointed out as a fitting object for its practice. From the fact that the *Pays* remarks that the "hall" in question was only half filled, it would seem that the story, as it has reached Paris, implies that the "meeting" was in a measure public. But nobody in England seems ever to have heard of a meeting of the kind in any shape or form, and the tale as told by the *Pays* may at once be dismissed as founded on a stupid *canard*. We fancy we can trace the real genesis of the myth. The probability is that half a dozen seedy exiles, who achieved the one success of their lives when they got themselves exiled, crazy with bad absinthe and stupid from cheap cigars, dine at some dismal *café* in the purlieus of Leicester-square, discuss the merits of the last invented infernal machine for blowing up all the despots of Europe simultaneously, and after a polyglot and acrimonious dispute over the reckoning, adjourn to a neighboring garret and pass revolutionary resolutions to their hearts' content. A highly colored account is sent to a Belgian journal by one of the party, while some French *mouchard*,—the genus is well known in Leicester-square,—cursing his fate at having no higher game to fly at, resolves to make the best of it, and telegraphs a sensational report to his chief in Paris. Such, we believe, will prove to have been the true foundation of the whole story—if indeed it is anything more than a pure invention from beginning to end. The idea of the public meeting held in London for the purpose of advocating assassination, is, of course, too preposterous to need comment, although the *Pays* gravely asserts that such was the case.

Starting from such facts or fancies, it is no wonder that the *Pays* lashes itself into a prodigious passion before it has done. Beginning with a spiteful hit at a "lean and ugly" Englishwoman present at the "meeting," it goes on to charge Queen Victoria, and even poor young Leopold of Belgium, with complicity in schemes of assassination, and to hint in no indistinct terms that they may one day fall by the weapon they allow to be sharpened in their realms for other people's throats. This, in a semi-official journal, is pretty strong. The English papers are evidently taken aback, and don't know what to make of it. It is certainly not the Emperor's interest to loosen the ties which now unite France and England just at present. If he desired even to pick a quarrel with Belgium, a less round-about manner of doing so would have been chosen. The only explanation of the article is to be found in the extraordinary ignorance of French writers about other countries, and the consequent credulity with which they accept the most preposterous and impossible stories about their affairs. It has been said, by Mr. Matthew Arnold, that nobody in France knows anything except a few persons in Paris, who know everything. The writer in the *Pays* is clearly not one of that class, as he would have detected the real character of the egregiously absurd mare's nest he has discovered. Of course there is no prospect of any serious unpleasantness growing out of the affair, but we have not yet heard the last of it.

Our Material Interests—Mr. Griswold's Record.

The man who employs men and money on a large scale in manufactures, and especially in developing the resources of the country, is a useful citizen; but when, in addition to investments in established business, he risks his capital and devotes his energies to new and uncertain enterprises, in which failure hurts him alone and success is chiefly valuable to the people, he is a public benefactor. The pioneers in the great enterprises which distinguish the age—in transportation, telegraphy, metallurgy and the lesser inventions and arts which ameliorate the condition of the race—the men who risk fortunes and reputation in trial and experiment with the subtle forces and untamed materials of nature, when there are sure and tried rewards for investment and work on every hand—such men must be actuated by some higher and more patriotic and human motives than the mere chances of gain and fame.

Perhaps, the most useful, if not the most brilliant achievement in modern industrial art, is the Bessemer process—the conversion of crude iron into cheap steel for the innumerable purposes of machinery and construction. Although this process had been established in England, its successful introduction here was beset with the many embarrassments of unused materials and labor. Repeated experiments and vexatious delays were not only foreseen, but promptly met with ample resources of money and ingenuity, and although four years have not elapsed since the new manufacture was commenced in this country, four great establishments, capable of producing forty thousand tons of steel per year, are already in operation, and three more of similar capacity are in process of erection.

The man who has most liberally and perseveringly devoted his resources to this great enterprise—who is to it what Cyrus W. Field is to ocean telegraphy—a man, too, who has on other occasions earned the high consideration of his countrymen in similar enterprises, is Hon. John A. Griswold, the candidate of the Party of Progress for Governor of New-York.

In the early and trying days of civil war, when John Ericsson, discouraged by official unbelief and conservatism, was ready to bring back from Washington his drawings of the *Monitor*—the germ of the new navies of the world—Mr. Griswold was first to undertake that great risk, and to him and his enlightened and patriotic associates, we are indebted for one of the chief engines that conquered the rebellion.

When military, naval and engineering progress had revealed the necessity for improvement in materials for the construction of guns, ships, engines and machinery, plenty of capitalists were ready to embark in the Bessemer and kindred improvements—when some one else had nursed them through their baby disorders. But Mr. Griswold was again among the first in the field, and to his enterprise, faith and perseverance, the public is indebted for the rapid establishment, not only of the Bessemer process, but of the remarkable improvements in metallurgy associated with it and following in its wake.

To such men the interests of a great industrial community can be safely intrusted. In such hands the elevation of labor, as well as the conservation of capital, are inevitably promoted. Professions of patriotism, theories of reconstruction, and creeds of parties are all very well; but the platform upon which a Governor for New-York should be found, is a comprehensive and personal identification with the sources, development and distribution of her wealth and power.

MINOR TOPICS.

About the only comfort we can take to ourselves for the memory of our "heated term" (thank Heaven it *was* a term, and found its limit at last!) is that it gave the last rich summering to the wheat crops, which have been unusually good all over the country, and started the corn upon a rapid growth that will go far to make up for the time lost by the Spring rains, whose long continuance delayed the planting for so many weeks. The South, we see, is coming up a little in the grain market again, Georgia having sent North the first consignment of wheat for several years. This is most encouraging. The general prospect for a fine year is excellent, but next year look out for locusts! Europe, Asia and Africa have had their devastating famines of late. Is America going to escape?

The managers of the Atlantic Cable have very wisely resolved upon a still further reduction in their tariff of prices. On and after the 1st of September the cost for the transmission of a message of ten words (exclusive of the address, date and signature, which are free,) will be $15. This is the third reduction which has been made since the opening of the Cable, and we have no doubt it will result in a very large and profitable increase of its business. The last reduction brought a heavy addition to the business of the line, but it is still capable of doing a great deal more than it has lately had to do. The new and reduced tariff will bring the Cable within easy reach of the commercial community and the public at large, and it will thus become of far greater service to the two continents than it has ever yet been.

Six of the lately unreconstructed States have now representatives in Congress, to wit: Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. Their members now take part in all questions of national legislation, and enjoy precisely the same rights and franchises, the same salary, mileage and franking privileges, as the members from any other States. There are now but four States not fully reconstructed and represented, to wit: Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas.

The Board of Health have taken steps for the abatement of the gas-works nuisance. Dr. Harris made a report to the Board showing that the dangerous and offensive odors that originate in the manufacture of illuminating gas in this City, are entirely unnecessary, and that the art and science of gas purification have been so perfected that illuminating gas can be completely purified and rendered perfectly suitable for burning without the escape or emanation of any offensive or poisonous elements. He argues the question scientifically, elaborately and conclusively, and shows that a reform in this matter is of the highest sanitary importance.

The conduct of the Democrats in putting up against Gen. Grant such a man as Seymour astonishes the English papers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "*Does any Democratic politician really expect to win with that ticket?* It is probably indicative rather of a sense of hopelessness on the part of the leaders than any expectation of defeating the Republican candidates. If they are to lose the day, they may as well lose it with a Captain of their own opinions at their head, and not subject themselves to the additional humiliation of borrowing a chief from the enemy. Had the managing Democrats seen a prospect of gaining the day with Mr. Chase, they would doubtless have accepted him; but since failure is all but inevitable, it is worth while to pay some regard to their consistency." Intelligent observers in Europe see even more clearly than we do in America the absurdity of running an old party hack like Seymour against a great man and patriot like him whose name heads the Republican ticket.

The telegraph speaks of the proposed nomination of Gen. Banks as Minister to Prussia. We don't believe that President Johnson would willingly appoint to office any Member of Congress who voted for his impeachment. The friends of Gen. Banks, however, say that he has heavy claims on account of the services he has performed in the passage of the Alaska bill.

The Democratic organs are offering Mr. Thad. Stevens a warm welcome into the Democratic Party, which he threatened to join in case the Republicans insist on the Government keeping its pledge by redeeming its securities in gold. If Stevens had announced his purposes a little earlier, he might have been a prominent candidate before the Tammany Convention for the Presidential nomination.

The English are surprised at Mr. Longfellow's extreme indisposition to indulge in even the shortest speech at any of the demonstrations or festivals that have been got up in his honor in England. On more than one occasion he has disappeared at that point of the proceedings at which it appeared likely that he would be called upon to make a speech; and, upon the occurrence of an incident of this kind, an English member of Parliament remarked that Mr. Longfellow was the only American he had ever known who ran away to avoid public speaking. The English idea is that every American is constantly waiting for the smallest provocation to deliver an "eloquent" speech; and, after all, this notion is not far from the truth. But yet it would seem that the country is now beginning to show its capacity to produce a class of Americans who are not in constant peril of bursting with their corked-up eloquence. It is a happy omen.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland has decided in accordance with similar decisions in this and other States, that Telegraph Companies have a right to make their own rules and regulations with regard to the transmission of messages, and that the public are supposed to know and must comply with these rules in order to make the Companies liable for the safe transmission and delivery of messages. It also holds that the sender of a message involving large interests must make known the importance of the message to the Company in order to hold it to the full measure of damages suffered by the failure of the Company to transmit the message. We publish the opinion in our law columns.

The Democratic papers of one place are telling of the tremendous enthusiasm that exists for Seymour in some other place. Thus, we learn from a Cincinnati paper, that in this State the population are in a delirium of delight over the Democratic nomination; and "from the Erie to the Hudson, from the St. Lawrence to Montauk Point, the land is on fire," &c., &c. This must be fine imaginative reading for desponding Democrats.

It is entertaining to see Mr. Horace Greeley reading Mr. Thaddeus Stevens out of the Republican Party. We will now, doubtless, see Mr. Stevens reading out Mr. Greeley. Mr. Fessenden or Mr. Ross ought then to come in as a peace maker.

The robbers who have recently been boldly operating in Indiana, running off with locomotives and express cars and subsequently robbing the cars of valuable express matter, received a lesson on Sunday which will doubtless serve as a check upon their depredations. Three of the gang who were engaged in the most recent robbery of this kind were being transported by railroad, when a body of citizens, who had assembled for that purpose, stopped the train and hung the robbers to the nearest tree. As one of the same gang was dangerously wounded at the time of the attempted robbery, the execution of these three has probably exterminated the organization. Lynch law is greatly to be deplored at all times, but it certainly strikes terror to evil doers. What with hanging highway robbers and imprisoning prize-fighters, Indiana is doing her share toward preserving the public peace.

Had the new project of giving the Prince of Wales a royal residence in Ireland been carried out years ago, it would have been worth something; and even now, if the Prince has any liking for it, it may answer its purpose in some slight degree. There is another Prince who might succeed better in the effort to conciliate the Irish—that is Prince Arthur, one of whose baptismal names is Patrick. In an ostentatious policy like that, such a circumstance might tell for something. But, as regards the palace, one of those Princes could win more popularity with two or three hunting or shooting lodges in the Irish mountains, than by the stateliest residence within the ancient Pale. The Irish were always a kindly and placable people, and Moore, knowing the nature of his countrymen from his own, sang truly that—

"There never were hearts, if our rulers would let them,
More formed to be grateful and happy than ours."

But the Prince of Wales, unluckily, does not seem to have in his nature the cordiality which would win for him the affections of the people of Ireland.

Nineteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

A regular meeting of this Club took place last night, at the headquarters in the Central Park House, corner Eighth-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street, when a number of names were added to the list of members. The members now amount to two hundred and fifty. Mr. Luther Horton is President, and Messrs. J. B. Pettit and Wm. Van Houghton Secretaries. The Club is only a week old.

TELEGRAMS.

Presentation to Lord Napier by the City of London.

Three Express Robbers Hung by a Mob in Indiana.

Progress of the Revolutions in Venezuela and Hayti.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Presentation to Lord Napier by the City of London.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 21.

Lord NAPIER of Magdala, to-day received the freedom of the city, and a sword from the Corporation of London. The ceremony took place at Guildhall, and was witnessed by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Mayor presided, and made the presentation. Lord NAPIER was loudly cheered by the audience, among whom were many of the principal officers of the British Army.

A grand banquet was given to-night in honor of Gen. NAPIER at the Mansion House.

The Fenian Prisoners Warren and Costello.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 21.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, in answer to a statement made by Mr. VANCE, said he had never refused to put an inquiry to Lord MAYO about the case of the Fenian prisoners WARREN and COSTELLO, and he added that he was not unwilling, but glad that the Government should claim credit for clemency.

FRANCE.

The Prince Napoleon and the Cretan Exiles.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, July 21.

Prince NAPOLEON has arrived at Malta on his return home.

At Syra the Cretan exiles presented him an address, in which they expressed the hope that France would not abandon their cause. The Prince replied with reserve, committing his Government to no definite policy.

GERMANY.

The Ducal Government of Hesse Desirous of Joining in the Naturalization Treaty.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 21.

The Grand Ducal Government of Hesse has signified its desire to join the other German States in concluding a Naturalization treaty with the United States, and Mr. BANCROFT is expected to arrive at an early day at Darmstadt to make the necessary arrangements to that end.

LYNCH LAW.

Three Express Robbers Hung by a Mob in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, July 21.

Three men, named PHIL. CLIFTON, CHARLES ROSEBERRY and VAL. ELLIOTT, arrested for the attempted robbery of Adams & Co.'s Express at Brownstown, Ind., on the night of the 10th inst., left here last night under strong guard to be placed in the Brownstown jail. When the train reached a point near Seymour, it was stopped by a mob from Seymour and vicinity, the guard overpowered, and the prisoners hung.

The lynching of the robbers was a premeditated affair, and was occasioned by the determination of the citizens of Jackson and the adjoining counties to rid themselves of as desperate a gang of robbers and marauders as has ever been known. A family named RENO, living at Rockford, two miles from Seymour, are the leaders of this gang, whose operations have extended all over the West. The Adams Express has repeatedly been robbed by these men, who would get on board the trains and overpower the messengers, or take possession of the engine and express car, and run them off from the train, and then leave them after robbing the safes. A robbery of this kind occurred lately on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad near this city, whereby the American Express Company was robbed of a large amount, the Reno family being the leaders or instigators in the affair. They are also the party who led the raid in Iowa last Spring, when so many of the county safes were robbed.

On the 22d of May last the Adams Express Company's car was robbed, eighteen miles from Seymour, of $96,000, in which the RENOS and their friends were the principal actors, some of whom are now in Canada to avoid capture, and others are under arrest. On the 10th inst. Adams Express was again attacked about twelve miles west of Seymour, but the guards of the company repulsed the robbers. They captured one and wounded another. Two of them have since been captured, and for the remainder a large reward has been offered. VAL. ELLIOTT was one of the gang, and was captured on the night of the attempted robbery. CHAS. ROSEBERRY, a resident of Seymour, and a pupil of RENO, was afterward arrested by the citizens of Seymour. PHIL. CLIFTON was also arrested. They all admitted their connection with the affair. For safe keeping, they were taken to Cincinnati, when warrants were procured, and they were put on the train of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad last night, bound for Brownstown, the county seat of Jackson County. When about two miles west of Seymour the train was stopped, and the men were taken out and hung, as already stated. Their bodies were found at an early hour this morning, hanging to the limbs of trees in the vicinity. The particulars of the outrages have not yet been received, and it is not known who were the leaders of the mob.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, July 21.

Bills are pending in both Houses to adopt the Code of Alabama where it is not in conflict with the new Constitution.

The House passed a bill this morning fixing the pay of the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate at $12 per day; members of both Houses, $8; the principal clerks, $8; assistant clerks, $6, and doorkeepers and pages, $4.

The Senatorial question came up at 12 o'clock noon. The principal candidates for the long term were D. C. HUMPHREYS, of Huntsville, Gen. GEORGE E. SPENCER, Bankruptcy Register, and Gen. WILLARD WARNER. On the third ballot in the Senate SPENCER received 18 votes, and in the House, on the second ballot, he received 54 votes. This gives him more than a majority of the two Houses.

The Senate then, without taking a ballot for the other Senators, adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the House ALBERT GRIFFIN, D. E. COON, WILLARD WARNER and J. L. PENNINGTON were nominated for the short term. A vote was taken, but without any result.

The two Houses will meet in joint session to-morrow.

The contest is thought to be between PENNINGTON and WARNER.

Drowning Casualty in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, July 21.

THOS. KENNY, aged twelve years, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Milford.

The Survivors of the British Ship Tricolours Spoken at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 20.

The British ship *J. L. Dimmick*, from Hong Kong June 9, arrived at this port to-night. When one day's passage out she was boarded by three boats from the British ship *Tri-colours*, Capt. GUIDE, which vessel was lost a few days previous on Prata shoal. The *Dimmick* furnished the sufferers with supplies, when they started for Hong Kong. The *Tri-colours* was bound from Cardiff for Japan.

VENEZUELA.

The City of Carracas Captured by the Revolutionists—Gen. Monagas Proclaimed Governor.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 21.

The revolutionists have captured the City of Carracas. They carried the outworks by storm on the 23d of June, but did not then gain the entire possession of the city, the public buildings and churches having been strongly fortified by the besieged. The place, however, was finally surrendered on the 25th, and Gen. MONAGAS, at the head of his army, made a triumphant entry into the city. Gen. BRUZNAL, the Commander of the Government forces, made his escape by flight. Porto Cabello still remained true to the Government. It is well fortified, garrisoned by a thousand men, and protected by three war steamers.

It was believed that Gen. BRUZNAL had gone to Porto Cabello, and Gen. MONAGAS had started with 2,000 men in pursuit.

On taking possession of Carracas the revolutionists immediately established a government, with Gen. MONAGAS at their head.

All the foreign Ministers were notified of the change, and were recognized by the new Government.

A Ministry has been formed by Gen. MONAGAS from among the best men in his party.

[Full particulars of the capture of Carracas were given in the letter of our own correspondent, published in the TIMES of yesterday.—ED. TIMES.]

HAYTI.

The Refusal of the American Consul to Protect Refugees.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 21.

The latest advices from Port-au-Prince represent that the refusal of the American Minister, Mr. HOLLISTER, to afford the protection of the American flag to Haytien refugees, caused much indignation. His action is denounced as unworthy of the United States. Sixty refugees had left the American Consulate and sought the protection of the British representative. The appearances indicated that the United States were protecting SALNAVE.

The American Consul had gone to the headquarters of the revolutionists with petitions numerously signed by the people of the city to induce the rebels to return to their allegiance.

The people of the capital assembled and proclaimed SALNAVE Emperor of Hayti, but he refused the title.

Gen. CRISTI, of St. Domingo, crossed the borders of Hayti, and pillaged and set fire to the town of Saletron, entirely destroying the place.

Some Haytien troops, under Gen. PIQUETT, laid seige to Jacmel. The town was saved by the arrival of Gen. RECTOR, who routed the besieging forces. Some of PIQUETT'S men who were taken prisoners were executed.

It is generally understood that for the future no prisoners will be made on either side.

President BAEZ, of St. Domingo, sent the Dominican war schooner *Capotilio*, with 200 men, to the assistance of SALNAVE, but she was captured by the Haytien man-of-war *Liberté*, Capt. JOHN LYNCH, commander. The English consul of Miragoane was found on board. The insurrectionists have also captured the war vessel *Sylvain*.

ST. DOMINGO.

Another Revolution in Progress, Headed by Ex-President Cabral.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 21.

An arrival brings the following important intelligence from St. Domingo:

"A revolution has broken out in the northern portion of the country. It is headed by Ex-President CABRAL and Gen. LUPERON.

In the City of St. Domingo arrests and banishments continue to be the order of the day.

President BEREZ has sent assistance to Gen. SALNAVE."

The Georgia Legislature—The Fourteenth Amendment Adopted.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 21.

The Senate to-day received a communication from the Governor, accompanied by a letter from Gen. MEADE, who, in reply to the Governor's communication notifying the Commanding-General of the action of the House in declaring all its members eligible, says: I now advise and instruct you that each House having complied with the requirements of my communication of the 8th inst., by examining into and deciding on the eligibility of their members under the fourteenth article, I have no further opposition to make to their proceeding to the business for which they were called together, and consider them legally organized from the 18th inst."

A motion to refer all matters pertaining to the fourteenth article was lost, and the Senate proceeded to act on the fourteenth article, which was adopted by a vote of 27 to 14.

The House passed the fourteenth article by a vote of 89 to 70.

The inauguration of Gov. BULLOCK takes place to-morrow.

The Saengerfest at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Tuesday, July 21.

The Saengerfest, now in progress in this city, continues to attract many visitors from all parts of the State. Between four and five hundred singers arrived last night, comprising societies from Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Harrisburg and Williamsport. In the evening a grand torchlight procession was formed at headquarters at the Fair Ground, each society being preceded by a transparency containing the name of the organization, and each member carrying a Chinese lantern. Marching to Penn-square an official reception was extended to the visitors by Mayor GERNARD, on behalf of the city authorities; by WM. ROSENTHAL, of the Bonner von Berks, on behalf of the Reading Mannerchor, and by FREDERICK LAWES on behalf of the Honorary Committee.

The grand concert which took place this evening, which was participated in by all the singing associations, was the occasion of principal interest, and was a magnificent success. There was a crowded and enthusiastic audience. To-morrow will be occupied by a festival, parade and picnic at Lauer's Park, which is expected to attract a large additional attendance of visitors. The visiting societies uniformly express the utmost satisfaction with the reception extended to them. The affair will be continued until Friday morning.

A Man and Boy Killed in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, July 21.

A man named RICHARD BARRY, at work in a sewer in Sherman-street, was killed last evening by the bank caving in upon him.

This forenoon a boy named WEAVER, employed in LOCKE's trunk factory in Aqueduct-street, was instantly killed by being caught in some machinery.

The mercury in the thermometer reached 90° in the shade this forenoon. No rain yet.

Cricket Match at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The cricket match between the first elevens of the St. Georges Club, of New-York, and the Boston Club, of Boston, commenced this morning, and at sunset the score stood 67 and 62. Total, 129 for both innings of the Boston. The St. Georges made in their first inning 98 runs, leaving but 37 runs to be obtained on their second inning to win the game. There were about 150 persons present.

Fire in Rockland, Me.

ROCKLAND, Me., Tuesday, July 21.

The dwelling house, barn and outbuildings belonging to LYSANDER FALES, of this city, were totally destroyed by fire last night with the most of their contents. The loss is estimated at about $4,500; insured in the Ætna Insurance Company for $3,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Tuesday, July 21.

The trains are now running 700 miles over the Union Pacific Railroad. Six hundred and eighty miles have already been examined by the United States Commissioners, and pronounced a first-class road in every respect. Twenty thousand men are at work, and it is expected that not less than 900 miles will be finished this year, and that the whole line to the Pacific may be opened in 1869.

The Pacific Railroad Difficulty—Railroad Casualty Near St. Louis—European Mormons at Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 21.

The difficulties on the Pacific Railroad with the engineers has not yet been adjusted. Much feeling and considerable excitement are the result.

Last night a freight train was thrown from the track at Taylorwick, three and a half miles from this city, through the displacement of a switch. The damage amounts to from $10,000 to $15,000. It is stated that the switch was opened by some disaffected men, they still retaining their switch-key; but the engineers positively assert they have not, nor intend in any way to interfere with the property of the Company. They attribute this and some other accident, which have occurred on the road owing to the intemperance of the new men employed by Col. MOORE. A report was circulated to-day that Col. MOORE would resign with the consent of the directors, but this afternoon the Board of Directors unanimously a resolution again sustaining Col. MOORE, and instructing him to carry out his plans of reorganizing the working force of the road. The trains are running, but not very regularly, owing to accidents, occasioned either by malicious interference on the part of the dischaged hands, or the incompetency or ignorance of the new men. A good deal of apprehension is felt by the traveling community, and a strong desire exists that the trouble may soon cease.

An Omaha dispatch states that 540 Mormons from Europe arrived there last night, and left by the Pacific Railroad.

Agricultural Colleges in South Carolina—Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, July 21.

A bill has passed the Legislature accepting a donation of land from the United States for agricultural colleges.

Mr. RANDOLPH, a colored member, has introduced a bill in the Senate prohibiting the making of any distinction in cases at law on account of race or color.

In the House a bill was introduced, taxing upland cotton one cent per pound, Sea Island two cents per pound, and rice seven and a half cents per bushel, to pay the expenses of the Legislature. It was denounced by the members as a monstrosity, and they refused to allow it to be printed.

The election for Supreme Judges will be held on Thursday.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 21.

At the suggestion of Gov. WARMOUTH, a joint resolution passed the Senate yesterday, calling upon the Commanding General for troops to repress lawlessness in the northern and western Parishes of Louisiana, a memorial having been received from Franklin Parish, with ten signatures, setting forth that at least fifty murders had been committed there and in adjoining Parishes lately. The resolution excited strong opposition and an acrimonious debate, many members being opposed to calling upon the military authorities, stating that the civil authority had been fully restored.

The St. Louis Poisoning Case—The Urchin's Recovering.

The persons poisoned at the hotels at Owensboro, are all in a fair way to recover. It is shown that the milk was poisoned by the introduction of arsenic into cans, but fortunately not in sufficient quantities to cause the death of any who partook of the milk. The milk was supplied from the Indiana side of the river, and it is believed the poison was introduced by some jealous rival in Kentucky, who wished to injure the reputation of the Indiana milk.

The Tennessee State Bonds for the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, July 21.

Secretary FLETCHER refused to-day to sign the State bonds prepared for the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. Forty-five bonds have already been signed by his agent and delivered to the Receiver of the road. The Secretary's refusal caused Mr. CLIFFE to cease paying the employes, who, to day, prevented the construction train from leaving to repair the road, declaring that none should leave until they were paid.

The Late Riots at Millican, Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 21.

Later advices from Millican, Texas, confirm the reports of the serious disturbances there, and it is not known whether they have been quelled. The telegraph is interrupted, and no advices later than the 18th have been received. Col. GENTRY, of Gen. BUCHANAN's staff, has been ordered to Millican to investigate the matter.

The Removal of Confederate Dead from Johnson's Island Postponed.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Tuesday, July 21.

The Secretary of War has ordered the indefinite postponement of the removal of the Confederate dead from Johnson's Island, as great fears are entertained for the health of the city in case the bodies are disinterred during the hot weather.

A Memorial Celebration at Manassas.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, July 21.

A memorial celebration was held at Manassas to-day. A large number of persons were present from Washington, Alexandria and the surrounding country. A number of speeches were made and a tournament was had. To-night there will be a ball.

The Worcester Regatta.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, July 21.

Messrs. TYLER and MEKIEL, the well-known oarsmen, arrived this morning, and made their headquarters at the Waldo House.

The *L. H. Powers'* crew, of Springfield, also arrived to-day.

Suicide at Sea of a Bank Cashier.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 21.

CHARLES R. WASHBURN, late cashier of the People's National Bank of Roxbury, who recently sailed in the *Scotia* from New-York for Europe for his health jumped overboard on the second day out, and was drowned.

Trouble Among Negro Excursionists in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 21.

A quarrel occurred between the members of a negro excursion party on board the steamer *Ajax* to-day. Four negroes were dangerously stabbed. A drunken negro fell overboard and was drowned.

The Wreck of the British Bark Margaretta.

KEY WEST, Fla., Tuesday, July 21.

The British bark *Margaretta* and cargo have been appraised at $18,960. Salvage 22½ per cent.

Church and Schoolhouse Burned in Camden, Me.

CAMDEN, Me., Tuesday, July 21.

The Congregational Church and schoolhouse on Elm-street, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will amount to about $12,000.

Capture of an Escaped Convict in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, July 21.

HENRY DALE, a convict who escaped during a fire at the New-Jersey State Penitentiary, was captured in this city yesterday; he was taken back to Trenton to-day.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 20.

The opposition steamer *Nebraska* sailed to-day for Panama, with $700,000 in treasure for New-York.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Tuesday, July 21.

An Irishman named JOHN DALEY, aged about 35 years, was instantly killed on the Naugatuck wharf this noon, by the upsetting of a car. He leaves a wife and two children.

Reception in Boston to Charles Francis Adams.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, July 21.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS will receive a public reception from the citizens of Boston, on Thursday noon, at Horticultural Hall.

Land Entered in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, July 21.

The Junction City Land Office reports that 31,015 acres of land have been entered up to June 10; 37,360 acres of land were entered in May.

Arrival of Steamship Hibernia.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, July 21.

The steamship *Hibernia* has arrived from Liverpool.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Gen. Frank Blair's Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 21.

The following is a copy of Gen. BLAIR's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Vice-President, which has just been received here:

Gen. George W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

GENERAL: I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention recently held in the City of New-York.

I accept without hesitation the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the Committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention.

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion upon all the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic Party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union; have taken from the President the power vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction, the right of trial by jury and the great writ of right, the *habeas corpus*, shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever, in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress; whole States and communities of people of our race have been attainted, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens without presentment or trial or witnesses, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition, denying even to a full and loyal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. The same usurping authority has substituted as electors, in place of the men of our own race thus illegally attainted and disfranchized, a host of ignorant negroes who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of Freedmen's Bureaus and emisaries of conspirators in other States; and, to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme. The military leader under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over the eight millions of white people at the South, fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims: "Let us have peace." "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The Empire is peace," exclaimed BONAPARTE when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which GRANT invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people, condemning the Reconstruction acts already denounced in the elections of last year, (and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States,) are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage (which the popular vote of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut and other States have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution) must stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed. Although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution, the will of a fraction of a Congress, reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South, and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people, and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution. It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people; it is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court; it is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution. This false construction of the vital principle of our Government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction sway and supersede our time-honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war, is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress, asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior, whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South, to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth, or audacity of misrepresentation, can exceed that which nails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Gens. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan in Leavenworth.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, July 18.

Although Gen. GRANT formally declined anything like a public reception from either the citizens or public authorities of Leavenworth, he could not refrain from paying the city a visit, and, in consideration of the kindness and courtesy shown him by all classes of our people, without regard to party, he accepted the invitation of the "Young Men's Leavenworth Club" to spend an hour or so of yesterday forenoon at their beautiful and elegant rooms. This intelligence spread like wild-fire over the city, and the rooms referred to were speedily thronged by an eager and excited multitude. The General was accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN and Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, all of whom spent an agreeable hour or two in an interchange of kindly greeting with our citizens.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by his illustrious comrades in arms, then proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, where the General was installed as the honored guest of SHERIDAN. Toward evening a throng commenced pouring toward the Fort. Carriages, buggies, horse and foot—all seemed to have but one aim. Arriving at the Fort and reaching the agreeable quarters of the ever gallant and chivalric "PHIL," we found there a perfect crowd of Leavenworth's fairest, bravest and best. Of course everybody shook hands with everybody. The band discoursed beautiful music, and the grounds about Gen. SHERIDAN's house were finely illuminated. We came away at a comparatively late hour, and yet the arrivals seemed to be increasing rather than diminishing. Gen. GRANT looks a little careworn, but is otherwise in the best of health. Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN looks remarkably well all over. He is a soldier and a gentleman, without fear and without reproach. Both of the above-named distinguished gentlemen leave our city this morning, on the Pacific Railroad, and will go to Denver and Cheyenne direct. They will return to the States by the Northern line.

NOVEL THEFT.—A sacrilegious thief entered the Methodist Church last night at a late hour and stole therefrom the works of the clock belonging to the church. The ladies and gentlemen composing the choir of the church were there until 10 o'clock, and state that the clock was in running order when they left the house.—*Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, July 17.*

A Man Arrested on a Charge of Committing a Murder in Ireland.

On Sunday last, when the steamship *City of Antwerp* arrived at her dock at the foot of West Twenty-second-street, from Queenstown, Ireland, she was boarded by Detectives EUSTACE and IRVING, who arrested one of the passengers, named MALOONY, on a charge of murder. The information came to our Police authorities per cable, who are advised that he killed a man in Ireland a few weeks ago. The prisoner professed the greatest surprise at his arrest and declared his innocence of the crime imputed to him, stating that there must be some mistake regarding his identity. He was at once escorted to Police Headquarters and placed under lock and key, which procedure MALOONY took very quietly, and seemed quite resigned to his fate, as he expressed himself sanguine that further investigation will show that he is not the man wanted. It appears that the prisoner is without friends or acquaintance in this country; so his position is a peculiarly trying one.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fat-Boiling Establishments to be Abolished—Dr. Harris' Weekly Letter—Important Comments Upon Sun-Stroke—Condition of the Kings County Jail.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

Counsel for the Board was directed to serve orders upon nine fat-boiling establishments, situated in West Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets and Abbatoir-place, to cease such business forthwith, and not to resume it unless under permission from the Board, which it was inferred, from the language used by the Commissioners, would not be granted.

Sanitary Superintendent DALTON reported that the Sanitary Company of the Police returns 367 orders for the abatement of nuisances, served since last report. His returns also show 262 orders as complied with by owners, and 53 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Sanitary Superintendent. During the past week 136 complaints, received from citizens, have been referred to medical inspectors for investigation and report.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, submitted his weekly letter, in which it was recited that

At the end of a term of three weeks of excessive heat, we now have the painful duty to record the death of 1,142 inhabitants that were buried in New-York during the closing week of this period that ended on Saturday, the 18th inst. The total mortality in Brooklyn in the week was 412. Though the causes were ample, and although the crowded and badly policed sections of the cities suffered chiefly this fearful affliction of mortality, while the cleanly and hygienically protected classes of the population lost but few lives, still the death-rate is saddening to the mind, and it is full of warnings and important lessons. Fortunate will it be if the import of these events is publicly and well understood. Six weeks ago we recorded the lowest death-rate that has been known in New-York and Brooklyn in fifteen years. Last week it mounted up to nearly 300 per centum greater than it was in that early part of June. Estimated on census of 1865, the mortality was equal to 77.53 per annum in New-York, and 72.33 in Brooklyn; or, estimating on actual, resident and floating population, probably in these cities last week, the death-rate would read as about 52 and 48 per 1,000 respectively in these cities. The zymotic diseases are certified to have destroyed 489 lives (or nearly 43 per cent. of total list) in New-York, and 231 lives (or nearly 56 per cent.) in Brooklyn. The number of infants that perished in their first year was 519 (45.4 per cent. of total list) in the former, and 222 (53.88 per cent.) in the latter city. And the mortality among children under five years of age gave 61.73 per cent. of all deaths in New-York, and 69.90 of all in Brooklyn. "Sunstroke" or insolation was certified (mostly upon inquests) in 132 cases (11.54 per cent.) in New-York, and in 28 deaths (6.79 per cent.) in Brooklyn. An abstract of the records of deaths by insolation and the "effects of heat" in New-York is herewith presented. There is an unwritten history back of this sad record of the fatal "effect of heat" that needs to be written out in plain and popular language, for it would show that the bodily and the local conditions which attend most of these lamentable deaths, are preventable. Yet considering the unprecedented excess of temperature and atmospheric moisture prevailing during three or even five consecutive weeks, upon a densely-built City that has more than half a million of ignorant, uncleanly, unbathed and badly housed poor exposed to all the evil effects of these natural as well as their own personal and artificial wants—as regards personal hygiene—it is a subject for gratitude that so few of the inhabitants were killed by the heat. The Creator has beneficently provided that one of the natural functions of the skin, viz., the perspiration, shall protect the living body, and the same creating wisdom also has ordained important physiological or natural laws regarding the conditions of personal cleanliness, nervous life and bodily habits by which these means of protection will surely be enjoyed at all times. Unfortunately, the compulsory necessities of some persons and the indiscretions and ignorance of many others, rendered this long list of "sun-strokes" so-called, inevitable. The furnace-like temperature of the past three weeks exceeded by 2½ degrees that very remarkable "heated term" which was attended by the enormous mortality in July, 1866; and as regards the third hot week of the present period compared with the corresponding week in 1866, the mean temperature last week was nearly 9 degrees higher. It was no less than 88 degrees Fahrenheit, with a range (by night and day, self-registering thermometers) of from 73 degrees to 103 degrees at Essex Market, and the mean temperature of the three weeks' period ending last Saturday, was 82.67 degrees at the same station. The total mortality of last week fell short of that in the third week of July, 1866, to the extent of 220 deaths in New-York; and, in the heated term, of three entire weeks, the records stand thus: Total number of deaths first three weeks of July, 1866, 2,682; total number of deaths first three weeks of July, 1868, 2,169. Total of decreased mortality in last period, 513. A more complete analysis of the events and conditions concerned in the increase of sickness and mortality in the past three weeks will be presented hereafter. The wants of fellow-beings must turn our attention to the duties of the hour. The overcrowded and uncleanly sections of both cities are in jeopardy by their self-created foulness, while both in such districts and in certain badly drained and nuisance-ridden districts (and they are numerous) sudden and wholly preventable sickness and death have begun to smite the families of many most worthy people who deserve a better fate. Without intention to alarm, but only to save precious lives, we again, and with an urgency that no selfish concern of men shall prevent, call attention to the numerous and intensified causes of preventable mortality now afflicting the riverside half of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards in New-York. The death-rate in that naturally healthful region was never exceeded in the old Five Points slums, and to-day it is almost 70 per cent. greater than that of the Sixth Ward. Again, in the First, Fourth and Eleventh Wards, the fatal diseases that suddenly overtake crowded, ignorant and filthy classes of inhabitants are costing more for funerals than it would cost to cleanse their tenements and bathe their unwashed bodies at the City's expense. The Seventeenth Ward buried 120 of its inhabitants, every fourth death being one by cholera infantum. But we have no time to write out the details or circumstances of these events in the several Wards. The Bureau of Vital Statistics maps and tabulates them for the practical wants of the Board. The map now submitted for the past week will guide to local sources Summer diseases that daily need the broom and well-applied disinfectants, but which also need earnest messages of counsel, instruction and warning to crowded masses of industrious people who are worthy a better fate than attends their present condition. The week's records in Brooklyn show that chiefly the undrained and filthiest sections have suffered the great excess of mortality. The Fifth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards are taking a severe lesson in sanitary experience, but Deputy Registrar, Dr. STILES, gives assurances that no epidemic tendency is yet seen there. Both cities are free from epidemics, and they can be preserved from them.

A communication was received from the residents of Tremont, complaining that a large gasometer was being erected in the midst of their village, which would prove seriously detrimental to public health. The subject was referred to counsel for such action as he may deem proper.

A report was received from one of the Brooklyn Inspectors, relative to the condition of the Kings County Jail, which has lately been presented before the Grand Jury as a nuisance. The report complains that the accommodations of the jail are grossly insufficient, and its present mismanagement a disgrace to the authorities. The cells, he states, are very small, and all the air-holes in the walls have had to be filled to keep the rats out. Then there are but 700 cubic feet of air to each cell, and from three to five persons are crowded into each apartment, so that the prisoners are actually being poisoned. The report was referred to the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

B'NAI B'RITH.

Annual Convention—Banquet at Allemannia Hall.

The Order of B'Nai B'Rith, a Jewish organization, founded to alleviate the wants of the destitute, comfort the sick and care for the widows and orphans of its members, commenced the sessions of its annual Convention Sunday morning at Allemannia Hall, No. 18 East Sixteenth-street. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. ADOLPH MOSES. Committees on Constitution and Ritual were appointed, and the annual report of the Grand Scribe, Mr. JULIUS BIEM, was read. Yesterday the Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock. Other Special Committees were appointed, and arrangements were made for providing for a number of orphans in this City. In the evening a banquet was given in honor of the delegates to the Convention. About 300 persons were present. At 10 o'clock the cloth was removed, and the Chairman, Mr. JOSEPH SALZBERGER, introduced the intellectual part of the proceedings in the following remarks:

"The pleasant duty devolves upon me of welcoming to the commercial metropolis of the country the honorable delegates to the first General Convention of our Order. It was in this City twenty-eight years ago that the original Society was instituted, which in the course of time has divulged its external virtues, until to-day it comprehends 112 sister organizations, extending from where the waters of the Atlantic wash the shores of Massachusetts in the North, to the Rio Grande in the sunny South, and far beyond where San Francisco sits like a young queen upon the coast of the Pacific. There seems to be a peculiar fitness that here, where the Order of B'Nai B'Rith has originated, the first great Convention of all the Lodges should be held, and it will no doubt be your aim, with such lights as time and experience have bestowed, to so perfect the new work of a constitution that it shall comprehend the rights and privileges, and be the source of the greatest good to the greatest number. The Brotherhood of the whole country are watching with profound solicitude your labors, but it has only been reserved by those of this great City to mitigate in part their severity, and by cordial hospitality and entertainment relieve their otherwise burdensome character. I greet you, then, my brethren, to this future home, and trust that at this social gathering all the differences engendered by the strong conflict of debate will be obliterated, and that you will unite heart and hand in the true spirit of fraternity, brotherly love, and harmony." Mr. SALZBERGER concluded by offering the first regular toast of the evening. This was followed by other toasts in the order given.

1. *The occasion we celebrate*—Let it be hoped that the assembled wisdom of the Convention may evolve grand results.
Responded to by A. MOSES, President.
2. *The Order of B'Nai B'Rith*—Founded on the purest intentions, struggling from out its chrysalis state into the vigor and life of full-grown manhood worthy to be perpetuated in that spirit of enlightenment which marks the age of progress.
Responded to by JULIUS BIEM.
3. *The Officers of the Constitution Grand Lodge*—Honorable in action, generous in thought. May their sphere of usefulness be continued.
4. *Our Invited Guests*—Ever welcome as brethren, ever trusted as men; congenial in sentiment, true in purpose. May they ever be faithful to the best interests of the Order.
5. *District No. 1*—The mother of our beloved Order. May it ever be the standard-bearer to lead her children in the path of light and duty.
6. *District No. 2*—The eldest child, yet young in vigor and manhood, and wide awake to the best interests of the Order.
7. *District No. 3*—Never aspiring, yet ever faithful, conservative in principle, yet manufacturing the key-stone of the arch.
8. *District No. 4*—Like its shores, (California,) golden in promise. "Thou art so far, and yet so near."
9. *District No. 5*—Full of hope—may the life-current that pulsates through her heart ever flow in the vein of philanthropy and education.
10. *District No. 6*—Last, not least—the new-born district—the realization of our growing interests—geographically divided, socially united; yet one in sentiment, brotherly love and harmony.
11. *Our Country*—The Jerusalem of our prophets—the hope of the oppressed—we owe her a duty which alone a life of devotion to the best principles can repay.
12. *The Future of Israel*—As the past had its shadows, so the future has its dawn, so may the future be the full noontide sun of our glory and happiness.
13. *The Press*—The Archimedian lever of the Nineteenth Century—may the ideas advanced by it be conducive to the welfare, enlightenment and moral prosperity of the world.

Among others who responded to the toasts were F. W. Frank, W. Renan, Dr. Fredlem, Louis Abrahams, Josiah Cohen, D. B. Woolf, S. Goldman, Henry Grenbaum, S. Wolf, M. Ellenger, Dr. Bonde in German, and S. M. Isaacs in English.

The festivities at the hall did not close till a late hour. To-day the Convention will resume its proceedings at the same place. The delegates expect to conclude their business by Thursday or Friday this week.

Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A regular monthly meeting of this Association was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. The President, Mr. W. H. DE CAMP, took the chair, and in a short address alluded to the advertisement of some parties who bolted from the organization last Fall, and endeavored to constitute themselves as the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association. They had not been recognized, he said, by either the State or General Committees of the Republican Party, and yet a Republican organ of this City had unknowingly spoken of them as being what they claimed in a notice alluding to a meeting they were to hold last evening. Mr. DE CAMP further urged action and devotion to the cause of the great Republican Party, and was followed by Messrs. STEPHEN ROBERTS and JAMES DAVIS, who spoke forcibly upon the past abuses of slavery, and the necessity of obtaining irrevocable negro suffrage for the freedmen. Mr. ROBERTS was very eulogistic of Gen. GRANT, whose character and abilities he appeared greatly to admire.

Resolutions were passed recognizing the State Republican ticket. Forty additional members were admitted, who had been proposed to the Executive Committee the evening before.

Reduction of Charges for Cable Telegrams.

The Joint Committee of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph Company of London, with the approval of the Directors of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, have decided to reduce the tariff on the transmission of messages of ten words (five words additional being allowed for address, date and signature free,) between Valentia, Ireland, and Planter Cove, Nova Scotia, to three pounds or fifteen dollars. The tariff on the land lines west of Planter Cove and east of Valentia will be an additional charge. The reduction is to take place on and after the first day of September, 1868.

ALLEGED ARSON.—At an early hour yesterday morning, SIMON STRAUSS, proprietor of a cigar-store at No. 259 South-street, was arrested by Officer SUTTIE, of the Seventh Precinct Police, charged with attempting to set fire to the premises occupied by him, at 10 o'clock on Monday night. The prisoner was arraigned before the Fire-Marshal yesterday. That official preferred a charge of arson in the first degree against STRAUSS, before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The Magistrate committed the prisoner for trial at the General Sessions in default of $5,000 bail.

LECTURE ON LUCKNOW.—There was a large audience assembled last evening in the Jane-street Presbyterian Church to listen to a lecture on the "Siege and Relief of Lucknow." The speaker, Mr. M. H. POGSON, related in vivid terms the familiar story, the details of which were gathered from his own personal observation while in Her British Majesty's service. The lecture was heard with deep interest throughout.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

PATE—BLIGH.—On Wednesday, July 1, at the Parish Church of Eltham, Kent, England, by Rev. Arthur L. P. Snow, Mr. WILLIAM J. PATE, of New-York, to JULIA MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late John Bligh, Esq., of Quebec, C. E., and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Sittken, of Eltham and New-York. No cards.

DIED.

AIKEN.—On Monday morning, July 20, after a very short illness, JONATHAN AIKEN, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 235 West 37th-st., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Hampshire for interment.

BAKER.—On Tuesday, July 21, MATTHEW E. BAKER.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, corner of 127th-st. and 4th-av., on Friday next at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BLACKETT.—On Tuesday, July 21, JOHN BLACKETT, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 215 3d-av.

BADEAU.—On Saturday, July 18, HENRY BADEAU, in the 91st year of his age.

CLARK.—On Tuesday morning, July 21, CORNELIA, infant daughter of Capt. Schuyler W. and Mary M. Clark.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, from the residence of the parents, Kosciusko-st., fifth house east of Marcy-av., Brooklyn. De Kalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

COCK.—Suddenly, on Second Day, 20th inst., WILLIAM E. COCK, aged 54 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at his late residence, in Flushing, on Fourth Day, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, EDITH MANDEVILLE, only daughter of Oliver G. and Sara H. Carter, aged 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAY.—In Wrentham, Mass., on Saturday, July 18, WARREN DAY, in the 70th year of his age.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday noon, July 20, WILLARD DAY, aged 71 years and 19 days.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 94 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ELLIOT.—At Belleville, on Monday, July 20, PAULINE ELIZABETH, youngest child of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Elliot.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, at Belleville, on Wednesday, July 22, at 1 P. M.

FREY.—On Tuesday, July 21, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Robert Weiber, West Mount Vernon, HANNAH C., widow of Rev. C. F. Frey, in her 79th year.

Funeral services from her late residence, West Mount Vernon, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 23d inst. Friends from New-York will take the 8¼ A. M. Harlem train. Interment at White Plains.

FRENCH.—At Dover, N. H., on Tuesday morning, July 21, ELI FRENCH, of this City, in the 68th year of his age.

☞ Brattleboro, Vt., papers please copy.

JARVIS.—Suddenly, at Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 15, of nervous prostration, DAVID R. JARVIS, in the 41st year of his age.

His remains were interred at Melville, Long Island.

KING.—On Sunday, July 19, after a short illness, Mrs. W. A. KING, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, William F. Berry, No. 228 Dean-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

MEEKS.—On Tuesday, July 21, at his Summer residence, at Islip, Long Island, JOSEPH MEEKS, Esq., of No. 11 Beach-st., this City, aged 97 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEEKS.—At his Summer residence, Islip, L. I., on Tuesday, July 21, JOSEPH MEEKS, aged 97 years.

His remains will be brought to his City residence, New-York, for burial, when further notice will be given.

MOORE.—At Belleville, N. J., on Monday, July 20, Gen. JAMES A. MOORE, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church on Thursday, July 23, at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PERRY.—On Tuesday, July 21, SAMUEL G. PERRY, aged 46 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 422 West 43d-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

RICHARDS.—On Monday, July 20, WILLIE BURT, infant son of J. P. and Sarah T. Richards, aged 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 41 West 39th-st., on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

STORM.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, July 20, GERARDINE WALTON STORM, eldest daughter of the late John G. Storm, and grand-daughter of the late Stephen Storm, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her step-father, Rev. Edmund Guilbert, are invited to attend the funeral Thursday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, from the Memorial Church, Tarrytown, without further invitation. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, July 21, at Jersey City, GORHAM COFFIN TAYLOR, late of New-Haven, Conn., son of Asher and Sarah C. Taylor, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., on Thursday morning for interment.

WATERBURY.—On Tuesday morning, July 21, WILLIE, only son of William H. and Hattie W. Waterbury, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, July 23, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 152d-st., Washington Heights. Carriages will be in waiting at 152d-st. on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from 30th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THEIR EMPLOYES.—At a meeting of the Master Masons, held at the Mechanics' Exchange, July 1?, 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will sustain and guarantee our protection to those Bricklayers who now return to their work at Ten hours per day; and will give them preference over all others; and that a roll of their names and residences be kept at the Mechanics' Exchange, that transfers may be made from one to the other of the undersigned.

Resolved, That the same guarantee, also, be extended to the Foremen.

Resolved, That the same guarantee, also, be extended to the Laborers.

Signed by

JOHN T. CONOVER, ALEXANDER M. ROSS, JOHN DEMAREST, WEEKS & BRO., MARC EIDLITZ, BLACKLEDGE & BANTA, RABOLD & TOSTEVIN, JOHN MULLINS, JAMES HAMIL, VANDOLSEN & ARNET, JOHN MARTIN, E. W. GARDNER, CHRISTIAN FINKE, A. A. ANDRUSS, JACOB WEEKS, F. HEINE, N. & H. ANDRUSS, J. & W. C. SPEARS, WM. WELLINGTON, C. O. RILEY, J. T. SMITH, JOHN DAVIS, ODELL & BUCKLAND, S. COCHRAN, WM. PARSONS, GEORGE ARESON, JOHN LANE, CORN'S B. DEBAUN, E. STRATTON, CHRISTIAN KARST, S. M. STYLES, ED. HARLOW, Mr POERSOHK, McLEAN & SON, THOS. DUFFY, B. S. LAFORGE, JOSEPH SMITH, HERDTFELTER & FINCKE, W. W. OWENS, ROBERT HUSON, S. H. COMBS,

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

IOWA COUNTY BONDS.

Highest market price paid for Bonds of principal counties in State of Iowa. Ninety cents flat paid for Bonds of Rock Island County, State of Illinois, by

SARGENT & FISKE, Bankers,

No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors,

D. B. HOWARD,

Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 6, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, at the New-York office of the Company.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.

A. STODDART, Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

THOS. C. POST, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner of Deeds, No. 80 Cedar-st., Room No. 1, New-York. Prompt attention given.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	114⅛	114¾	5-20 C., '67.......	109⅛	109⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	115⅛	115¼	5-20 C., '68........	109½	109⅝
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅞	110⅛	10-40 Registered.	108	108½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114¼	114⅜	10-40 Coupon....	108¼	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111¼	111½	Gold..............	143	143⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112¼	112⅜	July, 7.30.........	109	..
5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July.......	109⅛	109⅜			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders

OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863,

can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.

OFFICE NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Subscription book is now open for an increased capital of this Company to $750,000, and will remain open until the 31st inst. Subscriptions may be paid at any time prior to the 31st inst., and a rebate of interest will be allowed to that date.

By order of the Board.

IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAMES D. FISH,
R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS.

JOHN W. MOTT, President.

PROPOSALS FOR

$1,750,000

ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, July 28, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," authorized by the 7th section of chapter 565 of the Laws of 1865, and by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted June 19, 1868. The said stock is to provide means for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out a road or public drive between 59th and 155th sts., as per report of said Commissioners, confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 15, 1868, and the expenses, charges, and disbursements in same matter. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1908. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1868.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.

JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

BONDS OF THE

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.

Payable May 1, 1888,

Interest at the rate of seven per cent, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,

No. 26 Exchange-place.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,

No. 26 Exchange-place.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,

OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES,

PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT.

FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY. No. 57 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. B. CONNETT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN, CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
EDMUND HURRY,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.

Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer,

Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

WANTED—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI River Railroad Company First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds. KENDRICK, CHRISTIE & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 15 and 16.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL........................$200,000 00

SURPLUS................................130,233 38

NET ASSETS, JULY 1, 1868..........$330,233 38

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government Tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital..........................$150,000 00

Surplus July 1, 1868.......................64,762 22

Total.....................................$214,762 22

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

STANDARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 117 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. IN cash, free of United States Government tax, will be paid on the common stock of this Company from the earnings of the current fiscal year, on the 15th day of August next.

The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 17th prox. at 10 A. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after July 20, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL CO. OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Aug. 1, 1868.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to Aug. 2, 1868.

By order. E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE, CO., NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of August next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, (from the earnings of the past three months,) payable on the 1st of August.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INS. CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAX GABRIEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID SCHWARTZ, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY C. PARKE, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS L. OLDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.

jy22-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Kyler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy8-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of ANDREW J. PARKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy22-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of RICHARD C. SMITH and THOMAS H. BOOTH, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard C. Smith and Thomas H Booth, composing the firm of Smith & Booth, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JNO. C. NOE, of Newburgh, N. Y.,

jy22-law3wW Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND BRANDEIS, PHILIP LOEB, SOLOMON WEIL and ISAAC WEIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Ferdinand Brandeis, Philip Loeb, Solomon Weil and Isaac Weil, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy22-law3wW

NO. 841.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of HENRY FLIEG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. —Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Flieg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy8-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in said District, July 13, 1868.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of HOWARD T. TRIPP, of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy15-law3wW ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL R. CURRAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Michael R. Curran, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. Dated City of New-York, 21st July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee.

jy22-law3wW No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES COLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Foot & Cole and Foot, Cole & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868 at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, a supplemental warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. SPEAR, Jr., of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated July 18, 1868. W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles A. Morford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868.

jy15-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA M. BEACH, bankrupt.—No. 1,199.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joshua M. Beach, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy8-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAYER MEYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mayer Meyer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.

jy15-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOWARD HUGGINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Howard Huggins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.

jy15-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT W. ROOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert W. Rood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1868.

jy8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN W. FOSTER, bankrupt.—No. 1,010.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin W. Foster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1868.

jy8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES K. FLEMING, bankrupt.—No. 1,053.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles K. Fleming, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1868.

jy8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of AMZI S. DODD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of August, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th July, 1868.

jy15-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWFIELD, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy15-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRISON BROWN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Harrison Brown, of the town of Washington, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie City, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.

ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt. jy8-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARCLAY HAVILAND, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Barclay Haviland, of the town of Washington, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie City, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868. ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt. jy8-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON SEELEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Aaron Seeley, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit., on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition.—Dated at New-York City the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORLANDO A. PEGRAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orlando A. Pegram, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of BENJAMIN R. CONKLIN, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin R. Conklin, of the town of Chester, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

B. R. CHAMPION, of Goshen, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMEON N. DRAKE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simeon N. Drake, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the said District Court.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy8-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,026.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULES CRUCY and ADRIEN CRUCY, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jules Crucy and Adrien Crucy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy8-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,

To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;

To represent Teachers who want positions;

To transact Educational business of all kinds.

All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to

Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,

President, Elmira, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M.,

Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. See circulars.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches, French, Italian, music and drawing, wishes to find a position as governess; references exchanged. Address No. 7 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.

Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,

(late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,

between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on deposits, free from Government tax.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Aug. 1.

CHARLES PECK,

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary. President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.

NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 draws interest from the 1st of August. Six per Cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.

INTEREST 6 PER CENT. FREE OF TAX.

Money deposited in any month begins to draw interest on the first of the following month.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS TO go to Morrisania—one as first-class cook, washer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery, from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS FOR a first-class, well-established Life Insurance Company. Address D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent, Box No. 455 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, ABLE TO DO fine washing and fluting, to go a short distance in the country. Call between 9 and 12 A. M. at No. 13 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF INTELLIgence and education as companion and nurse for an invalid lady. Address O. T., Box No. 2,334 Post Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability: wages no object in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 404 West 32d-st., second house west of the 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, of steady habits, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; has the best City reference; can be seen until engaged. No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and dressmaker: understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; will go out by the day, week, or month. Can come well recommended. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best City references. Call for two days at No. 427 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent young girl, as nurse and chambermaid; or chambermaid and waitress; with the best of City reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st.; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country or a private boarding house; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; accustomed to English and American cooking; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook, or as chambermaid; no objection to the country; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10½ Grove-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork or waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as cook in a private family or boarding house; would attend to milk and butter-making; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 279 West 16th-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL in either City or country, to do the chamberwork and waiting; is neat and tidy and every kind to children; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Address No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all its branches; a good baker of bread and pastry; City or country; City reference. No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant girl, a situation to do the work of a small family, or would go with a family to Europe; understands German; best of reference. Call at No. 138 Attorney-st., one pair of stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL about twenty-five, with unexceptionable City references, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a beautiful fine washer and ironer, and a good cook. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game; good pastry and bread baker; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 239 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; good City reference; wages $12. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker to go to the country for the Summer; can do all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; either City or country; has best of City references. No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to mind children and sew, or to do light housework; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 326 West 36th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; good references. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress and chambermaid in a private family, or as nurse; no objection to the country; best City reference from her last place. No. 45 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress, who understands fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups and jellies; a good baker; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 58 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 416 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do the general housework of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WORK by the day or week. Call at No. 392 3d-av., first floor, back room.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the business in all its branches; hot-house, green-house, grapes, fruits, plants, shrubbery and vegetables; is able to take charge of any gentleman's place; the reason I am out of place employer sold out; is well recommended; had charge of 300 feet of glass. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, No. 225 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, industrious young man; is a good groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands gardening; is willing to assist and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; the best of City reference. Address, for two days, W. C., Box No. 235 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, without children, a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best references as to character and capabilities. Apply to J. M., at Buist's Nursery, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and competent driver; has seven years' reference from last place. Address E. L., No. 786 Broadway, in carriage depository.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands it in all its branches, green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables and lawn; best of City reference can be given. Address T. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN just disengaged; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference, which will bear the strictest investigation. Address J. K., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and assist with washing; they will be found willing and obliging; have no incumbrance. Address B. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; reference from last employer. Call or address WALLIS, No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, lately landed, a situation in any capacity; is a good scholar, and has served in a cavalry regiment in England; good testimonials. Address J. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced young man as coachman; is sober and obliging; has best City references, and has lived six years with his last employer. Call at No. 1 East 38th-st., at private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family in the country by a smart, willing, sober and industrious young man, (single;) can produce first-class character from last employer. Address J. S. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who understands the business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver and a good groom; good reference from last place. Call on or address J. M., No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as a farmer or plain vegetable gardener; understands his business and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business; City and country reference. Address B. M. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WAITER best City references required. Apply to-morrow (Thursday) between 8½ and 9 o'clock A. M. at No. 28 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman; has no objection to the country for the Summer; first-class reference. Address J. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years old, as driver; knows how to handle horses perfectly; best references furnished. Inquire at livery stable corner of 5th-st. and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 408 West 37th-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,

Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 13 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor) via:

POOL, sailing at QUEENSTOWN via.
MANHATTAN. NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA. COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PERRIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free or charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense

GEO. MAURENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
EUROPA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS and baggage on board steamship *Ohio* will leave the Company's wharf, Jersey City, between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday, 22d inst., P. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY,

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock. noon.

IOWA.....Aug. 1 | ETNA.....Aug. 15
COLUMBIA.....Aug. 8 | HIBERNIA.....Aug. 22
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 8 | EUROPA.....Aug. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $116.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....July 23 | PALMYRA.....Aug. 13
TARIFA.....July 30 | MALTA.....Aug. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 11 A. M., on SATURDAY, July 25. Passengers required to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN (COBH) HARBOR.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, July 25
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF YORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $80, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre. CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS, July 25
ARIKI, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES.....Aug. 8
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIB.....Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to ROGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Will leave SATURDAY, July 25, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to JOHN J. ROBERTS, 207 f. BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 24.—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt.

Next departure, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on FRIDAY, July 24.

For cabin rate, 80 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.

Freight forwarded to and from the interior reaches San Francisco about six days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 26. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No 46 North River, foot of Kinz-st., at noon

AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $346 to $454 for first-class, and $318 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading: freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent. No. 29 William-st., New-York.

FOR MOBILE,

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch

The first-class steamship

FLAG, Capt. BAXTER.

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers run on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES.....NELSON. SATURDAY, July 25
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE. SATURDAY, Aug. 1

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 15, 1868.

A. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States)

VIA PASSUMPSIC RAILROAD.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Magnificent scenery. Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Otisville,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations

6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

9:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

9 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 9 P. M. Emigrant Train and Way Train: 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chamoers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 30th-av., through to Buffalo, Susquehanna Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connects at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either Lake or Southern Shore Lines.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Dr wing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car attached for Troy, leaving Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie an., intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers

JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK,

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P.M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:20 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLATE for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Call this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great variety, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 32 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST WHOLESALE drug houses in the City; a rare chance for young men acquainted with the wholesale drug business; terms easy: applications from agents disregarded; none but principals, over true signatures, need apply. Address L. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office

AN ENERGETIC MAN WANTED WITH $10,000 capital to join a party with equal amount, now doing a large cash coal trade; object to extend the business. Address, with real name and residence, COAL, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL AGENT WANTED—Unusual opportunity. Address LIFE ENDOWMENT, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post Office.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON,

from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.

In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON.....$1 00

Meals 50 cents.

Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.

A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., daily.

And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their home, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE.

NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,

NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast and take train at 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD, Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, with Hudson Canal for Albany and Troy, and with Steamboats for Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burrington and points East. Fare, including meals, one dollar. Excursion to Saratoga, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 3.8 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at Yonkers, Nyack, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads, and the steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without change.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 20th, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 20th, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 23d, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d, 7 A. M.
Friday, 24th, 7 A. M.	Thursday, 23d, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 24th, 7 A. M.
	Saturday, 25th, 6:30 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 4 P. M., and Saturday at 9 A. M., for Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see posters. Office on pier. LANE, Agent.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITE-stone Bayles' Dock, and Neck. Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 Beach-st., at 9 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. D. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, Catharine-st., daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL, leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—STEAMER ORIENT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, Peck-slip, North River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,

No. 351 BROADWAY.

FROM AUCTION.

BOMBAZINES, A LARGE VARIETY, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

CRAPE, HENRIETTA AND TAMISE CLOTHS BELOW COST.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

SUMMER SHAWLS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CANANAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM 50c PER YARD.

FINEST SCOTCH GINGHAMS 25c., FORMER PRICE 50c. PER YARD.

BALANCE OF LAWNS AT LESS THAN COST IN GOLD.

ELEGANT BONNETS FROM $5 TO $8.

N.B.—ONE CASE OF MOHAIR ALPACAS, 62½c. TO 81.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY,

FANCY DRY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.

Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES JOCKY HATS, NEW STYLES for August and September; great bargains this week. Real Lace Bonnets $15, warranted worth $20. Traveling Bonnets. L. BENNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867: hereby give notice that they intend to appy to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues beforementioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.

Tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, for the rental of that building for the ensuing winter season.

The hotel is adapted for the accommodation of 120 guests, it is situated on an elevated site, commanding a view of the City of Nassau, the ocean and numerous islands.

The climate of Nassau, from its uniformity of temperature, salubrity and clearness of atmosphere, renders it a most desirable resort for invalids during the Winter.

The hotel will be rented furnished or unfurnished, and persons tendering are requested to state in their tenders the amount they are willing to give for it unfurnished and unfurnished. (The furniture includes linen, plate, glassware, &c.)

Tenders may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, to the care of Messrs. Weston & Gray, No. 64 South-st., New-York, on or before the 12th August, 1868.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 18 ACRES OF LAND ON the west bank of the Hudson River, near Nyack, 25 miles from New-York, this is one of the most desirable places on the river. Price, with furniture, stock, &c., complete, $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS than value, an

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS GERMANIA AND JAVA.

The steamships *Germania*, which left Hamburg July 8 and Southampton July 10, and *Java*, from Liverpool July 11 and Queenstown July 12, arrived at this port yesterday. We are in receipt of three days later news than was previously at hand.

The *Owl* says: "It is the present intention of Her Majesty to proceed, shortly after the prorogation of Parliament, to Switzerland. It is arranged that Her Majesty shall stop at Paris on her way to Lucerne, in the neighborhood of which town a suitable residence has already been secured. The Queen will travel *incognito*, and will remain in the strictest privacy during Her Majesty's absence from England."

In the British House of Lords, July 10, an address of congratulation was moved to Her Majesty on the occasion of the Princess of Wales having safely given birth to a Princess. Lord MALMESBURY then brought up a message from the Queen, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, recommending their Lordships to enable Her Majesty to secure to Sir ROBERT NAPIER and his next male heir a pension of £2,000 a year, in recognition of his services in the conduct of the recent expedition into Abyssinia. On the following day the recommendation was concurred in.

Mr. BRIGHT had visited Mr. PEABODY, and was to have been the recipient of a public *déjeuner* on Monday, July 13.

A public reception was tendered Sir ROBERT NAPIER at the Crystal Palace. At one time during the afternoon fully 25,000 persons were present.

On July 10 Mr. ALGERNON SWINBURNE, while in the reading room of the British Museum, fell in a convulsive fit and sustained a painful wound in the right temple.

In the session of the French Corps Legislatif, July 6, the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, referring to German affairs, stated that it was in the interest of peace that France had recourse to armaments, which had been, and would remain, an element of peace. If the Government had no dispatches to lay on the table, it was because, in the interest of peace, it had abstained from every irritating controversy with Germany. The only dispatch that had been written had been one in which the Government had explained the true nature of the interview at Salzburg. That interview concealed no warlike *arrière pensée*. If the peaceful declarations of the Government, so frequently reiterated, had not succeeded in removing all uneasiness, it was because they had been met by a perverse incredulity on the part of the Opposition. On July 10 M. OLLIVIER called attention to the proximate meeting of an Œcumenical Council. He expressed his opinion that the State ought to throw no obstacles in the way of the publication in France of the Papal Bull convoking the Council or of the departure of the French Bishops for Rome, but he thought it advisable for the Government to abstain from taking any part in the Council. In conclusion, he argued that the Government should prepare a law for the separation of Church and State. M. BAROCHE, Minister of Public Worship, in reply, stated that the Government pursued a double rule of conduct—namely, the Concordat and the principles of '89. It had not yet decided anything with regard to the question whether France should be represented at the Œcumenical Council or not, and whether the decisions of the Council should be totally or partially admitted in France. With reference to the separation of Church and State, M. BAROCHE said it was necessary to leave time to solve this delicate question.

M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC is dead.

It is asserted that the concession for the privilege of laying a cable between France and America, stated to have been adjudicated on Monday last to Baron EMILE D'ERLANGER and Mr. JULIUS REUTER, by the French Government, was given in contravention of a previous concession granted by the Minister of the Interior, on the 17th of June last, to Mr. EUGENE DELESSERT and Mr. WILLIAM BLACKMORE.

The *Figaro* mentions that, as the Court was leaving Fontainebleau on July 5, an elderly woman threw herself before the horses of the Imperial carriage, crying out, "Pardon! pardon!" The postillion had presence of mind sufficient to turn the horses aside, otherwise the supplicant would have been ridden over. She was no other than Mme. SCHUMACHER, who had gone to the Imperial residence to implore the clemency of the Emperor for her son, condemned for attempting to kill his sister, the Marquise D'ORVAULT.

The *Mémorial des Pyrénées* announces the death, at Pau, of Mme. JADOT, whose maiden name was JEANNE BERNADOTTE, and who was the niece of the late CHARLES-JOHN XIV., King of Sweden and Norway. She had attained the age of 70.

Private letters from Rome speak in the most positive manner of the discontent and dissensions in the ranks of the motley Papal Army. There are constant quarrels and fights between the different nationalities composing it. In a recent affray at the Macao barracks three men are said to have been killed and a dozen wounded. The Prince of Peace is unfortunate in his mercenaries and volunteers. Desertions are frequent, and would be much more so but for the vigilance exercised and the rewards given to those who arrest deserters. According to the Paris *Liberté*, there has been a "difficulty" between M. DE CHARETTE, the Colonel of the Pontifical Zouaves, and Gen. KANZLER, which has resulted in the former suddenly resigning his commission and quitting the Roman States. The Colonel asked for an account of the subscriptions sent from France for the Papal Zouaves. The Minister of Arms replied that the money had been distributed to all the Pontifical troops without distinction. M. DE CHARETTE, in consequence of this explanation, sent a protest to the Pope. Gen. KANZLER, thereupon, ordered the Colonel under arrest for forwarding the protest direct to the Holy Father. Upon being set free Col. CHARETTE at once threw up his command.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, July 10, Gen. LAMARMORA expressed a wish to question the Ministry relative to an official report of the Prussian General Staff respecting the conduct of the Italian army in 1866. He said that he should feel bound to enter at great length into the subject. The Prussian report attacked the Italian army and its conduct as an ally, and therefore neither his honor nor the interest of the country allowed him to remain silent. The defence must be ample and the facts established. Gen. MENABREA said that he had not yet read the report, but would reply in two or three days. The Chamber passed the vote of 3,000,000 lire for the armament of the iron-clad fleet and the conversion of the marine rifles into breech-loaders. During the debate the Minister of Marine stated that the Italian iron-clad fleet was in perfect order, and left nothing to be desired. The Government had determined to arm the fleet with Armstrong guns.

A letter from Berlin says: "Count BISMARCK is in full convalescence. The news received this day from Tarzin, in Pomerania, where he possesses a magnificent estate, purchased last year, is excellent. All nervous affections have disappeared, and the Minister is already able to make short excursions on foot and in his carriage. For some days past he has worked one hour daily, and the telegraph between Berlin and Vaarzin is in constant activity. M. DE THIELE sends him every day a long report about everything that occurs. The King also has a daily dispatch sent to him relative to the health of his first Minister. His Majesty lately wrote him a long letter from Babelsburg, the present royal residence, in which the King, after having warmly congratulated the Chancellor on his restoration to health, expressed the pleasure he felt at his recent journey to Hanover and Worms, and, above all, the great satisfaction caused him by his interview with the sovereigns of the South."

The Czar, CZARINA, and the Imperial family of Russia have engaged the whole of the Königlisches Kurhaus, at Kissingen (Bavaria), from July 8 to August 12. Several other royal and distinguished personages were expected.

Prince NAPOLEON, before leaving Constantinople for Athens, is said to have ascertained that the Porte intends to follow a strictly neutral policy. The Grand Vizier, upon being asked by a foreign ambassador what reception Turkey would make to overtures for an *entente*, answered, "The inexorable necessities of our situation answer for us; any anticipated alliance made by us would immediately bring our ruin."

It is asserted that the Crown Prince of Prussia will shortly visit the Spanish Court on a political mission.

A treaty has lately been negotiated between Baron ROTHSCHILD and Sir JOHN BOWRING, the respected Plenipotentiaries of Sweden and Norway, and of the Supreme King of Siam, in which an article has been introduced providing that in case of any misunderstanding between the sovereigns or subjects of the two countries, the dispute shall not be settled by an appeal to arms, but by the friendly arbitration of some neutral Power. We are informed that this is the fourth treaty signed by Sir JOHN BOWRING, in which this pacific clause has been made an international law.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

British Comments Upon the Platform of the Convention—The Lasting Disruption of the Party Prophesied.

From the London Times, July 9.

If the brief summary of the "platform" adopted by the Democratic Party in the United States received through the Atlantic Telegraph yesterday is accurate, *the doom of that party may be taken as sealed.* The National Democratic Convention assembled at New-York on Saturday for the purpose of defining the principles upon which they would appeal to the country, and selecting the persons who should be accepted as their representatives and candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in the Autumnal election. On Tuesday evening the first part of their work was accomplished; their declaration of principles—their "platform," to use the appropriate term—was settled and published to the world. Its distinctive elements, or "planks," are financial. The Convention appears to have cast in the lot of the party with that Western and Middle section which has demanded a partial repudiation of the obligations of the nation, and by so doing to have rent the party in twain, and made it impossible that the distinguished persons who were suggested as its leaders should be chosen, or, if chosen, should accept the nomination.

The Democratic Convention favors, we are told, the taxation of United States bonds. The phrase is somewhat indefinite, but it must, of course, be interpreted by a reference to the proposals which have been mooted in the Union, and have found more or less support among its politicians. They are two. It must be premised, to make them intelligible, that all the bonds issued by the United States since the beginning of the war have, either by direct enactment or by the incorporation of previous statutes in the acts authorizing their issue, been declared exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. We have often condemned the policy of this exemption, and, recognizing the necessity of keeping faith with respect to the bonds that had been issued, recommended that the exemption should not be extended to bonds to be issued in conversion of debts periodically maturing. No change has, however, been made, and the consequences of the exemption are beginning to be severely felt. All the local taxation within the Union is raised by a direct tax assessed upon the capitalized value of all the property of every kind within a State, county, city, or township. The rate of local taxation in the Eastern cities has varied from two to three per cent. on the capitalized valuation, swallowing up, therefore, a very considerable part of the income of many kinds of property; and the tax-payers who have been subjected to these imposts see their neighbors who have invested their means in Federal securities wholly exempt from them. The spectacle is to the last degree irritating, and it is not extraordinary that a cry has arisen demanding that the anomaly should be removed. Unfortunately, *good faith and justice condemn without hesitation the plans advocated as means to its removal.* The first proposal is simply that the exemption shall be forthwith abolished, and the holders of all bonds made immediately liable to local taxation in respect of them. The second plan, first advanced by Mr. HAYES, one of the Revenue Commission, is a thin disguise of the other. Admitting that the bonds are exempt from State and municipal taxation, it fastens on the fact that they are liable to Federal taxation, and proposes that a special national tax shall be levied by the Federal authority on the holders of United States bonds equivalent to the local taxation from which they are exempt, and that the proceeds of this special tax shall be distributed among the States and municipalities affected by the exemption. Every one who is free from the prejudice engendered by the exemption can see that *both these plans are breaches of good faith.* They are simply violations of the contracts deliberately made between the nation and its creditors. As such they have been condemned by the vast majority of the Republican Party and at the Chicago Convention. As such they have been condemned by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR and the better members of the Democratic Party. But the majority of the Convention have "favored" the taxation of the bonds, and would, therefore, seem to have placed themselves in array against the mass of the Republicans, aided by a large secession from their own body, and so to have courted a defeat.

The Convention have agreed upon another financial "plank." They favor the payment in currency of all the bonds of all public debts, except when payment in coin is expressly stipulated. Having lent its authority to one breach of faith, the Democratic Convention has not stickled at another, *greater in its effects, though capable of a somewhat better gloss.* * * * It is clear that the national debt of the Union must be redeemed in specie. The argument on the other side is that all other debts can be liquidated in paper, and as there is no declaration in so many words that the national debt must be paid in gold, it may properly be redeemed in paper also. Mr. PENDLETON among the Democrats, and MR. STEVENS and Gen. BUTLER among the Republicans, have approved this sophism, which is said to have spread in the West, and it is now, as it seems, adopted by the Democratic Convention. The Republican Convention at Chicago repudiated it; the Democrats of New-York proper repudiated it; and the Democratic Convention on their second financial "plank," as on their first, must appear as *a divided party fighting a lost battle.*

The adoption of a policy, which, however disguised, is a policy of partial repudiation, must dissipate any lingering hope the Democrats may have had of success to the Presidential election. It is, perhaps, possible that the more reckless "wire-pullers" of the party, recognizing the fact that they had no chance against GRANT and COLFAX, have looked forward to another term, and are willing to see what support they can get in the interval by offering the benefits of dishonesty. Their conduct is decisive of the present contest. It was suggested that Chief Justice CHASE might be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. With a "platform" of repudiation this is impossible. Mr. ADAMS has been mentioned as the Vice-President, a selection now equally hopeless. *The Western wing of the Democratic Party has overcome the Eastern.* The support they may gain from the Republicans through the adoption of repudiation cannot be considerable, as the Republicans who were favorable to it were Mr. STEVENS, Gen. BUTLER, and their immediate allies—the men who have been discredited by the Impeachment, of which they were the zealous supporters. Contempt for law has for a time brought Mr. STEVENS and the Democrats together, and may carry Gen. BUTLER back into the party of which he was up to the time of the war a member. But it is impossible that the alliance can succeed. The Democratic "platform," as announced by the Atlantic Cable, is a forewarning of Democratic defeat in the Autumn, and must be *followed by the continued exclusion from office, if not by the lasting disruption, of the Democratic Party.*

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

An Englishman's Opinion of Mr. Burlingham's Recent Speech—England's Policy Toward China to be Investigated.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The speech of Mr. BURLINGAME, who is accredited to foreign Courts as Chinese Ambassador, at a banquet of the leading merchants of New-York, demands immediate attention. He is reported to have referred to a "tyrannical policy" which "would involve not only China, but would involve you in bloody wars with each other." We are charged deliberately with enforcing a policy of that order, and are told that hostile conflict between foreign nations will be the result. Sir, I hesitate not to say that no grosser caricature of the real facts could have been uttered. There has been no policy of tyranny on our part, nor do any grounds exist for the apprehensions which Mr. BURLINGAME would fain raise.

If there has been one thing that we have urged upon the Chinese rulers with unremitting persistence during the last twenty years, it has been an earnest entreaty that they would accept the proffered hand of friendship, and suffer their subjects to enter into friendly relations with us. But we have urged in vain. That this description is the truth could be amply verified, and Mr. BURLINGAME's misrepresentations completely refuted, by quotations from the history of our intercourse with China in the columns of your journal. I hasten to enter an emphatic protest against the attempt on the part of Mr. BURLINGAME to reverse our policy in China.

If Mr. BURLINGAME succeeds, then, Sir, we shall, without a doubt, be involved in wars, though not in the direction indicated by Mr. BURLINGAME. I need not dwell upon the vast interests—in which we stand alone—that this country has in the pacific development of our trade in China. Those interests will be imperiled if Mr. BURLINGAME has his way. Before the Foreign Office takes any leap in the dark, let there be at once the fullest discussion of China policy in the House of Commons. And if it be too late this session for such discussion, let Lord STANLEY take counsel of the British merchants interested in the trade with China before he yields to the seductions of Mr. BURLINGAME.

A RESIDENT OF SEVENTEEN YEARS IN CHINA.
JULY 8.

MR. LONGFELLOW.

Dinner to the American Poet—Interesting Proceedings—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone and Others.

From the London Morning Post, July 10.

Last evening a select party, consisting of some eighty noblemen and gentlemen, assembled at a grand banquet at the Langham Hotel, Portland-place, on the invitation of Mr. ALBERT BIERSTADT, to do honor to Prof. LONGFELLOW, who is personally known to a large number of them. Many of the poet's fellow-countrymen were present, but the great majority of the guests were Englishmen, as will be seen from the following list: The Duke of Argyll, Admiral Farragut, Lord Houghton, Lord Eliot, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hope Grant, Sir William Knollys, Sir Henry Bulwer, Sir Robert Collier, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir J. Anderson, Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie, Mr. B. Moran, (American Chargé d'Affaires,) Count Maffei, (Italian Chargé d'Affaires,) Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M. P., Mr. Laing, M. P., Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Winther, Mr. Watkin, Mr. Coleridge, Q. C., M. P., Right Hon. A. Bruce, M. P., Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P., Capt. W. C. Harris, Mr. T. M. Weguelin, M. P., Mr. Milner Gibson, M. P., Mr. Birket Foster, Mr. E. M. Ward, R. A., Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., Mr. Charles Mackay, Mr. S. A. Hart, Mr. E. W. Cooke, R. A., Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., Mr. Bass, M. P., Mr. Hibbert, M. P., Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., Mr. Robert Browning, Sir John Simeon, Rev. Dr. Longfellow, (brother of the poet,) Mr. T. Appleton, Mr. W. Appleton, Mr. John Bell, Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. A. H. Novello, Commander R. B. Lowry, Mr. Otway, M. P., Mr. Morse (American Consul in London,) Mr. Parke Godwin, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Farrar, Mr. J. W. Pease, M. P., Mr. George Melly, M. P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., Mr. C. J. Monk, Mr. Wm. Evans, Mr. Graham, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Milburn, Mr. Joshua Nunn (Vice-Consul,) Mr. Michal Belcher, Mr. Robert Ashton, Mr. George Hooper, Mr. Arthur Westmacott, Mr. T. Potter, Jr. Mr. Richard Fisher, &c.

Mr. BIERSTADT is an American artist of considerable distinction in his own country, and is also well known in England for his pictures of mountainous scenery, exhibited some time ago by Messrs M'LEAN in the Haymarket. Those who have seen his works representing Nature in her grandest and most inspiring aspects must readily acknowledge the poetic instincts which have prompted his pencil, and hence the agreeable duty of paying a tribute to one of the sister arts could not have been self-imposed by any other gentleman with more appropriate grace. The painter of the "Rocky Mountains" and the author of "Hiawatha" sat side by side last evening on terms of the closest friendship, and, in order that the former might show how deeply he had imbued himself with the compositions of the latter, he had taken pains to execute and frame a small oil picture illustrative of the closing lines of the above poem, describing the departure of Hiawatha "on his long and distant journey:"

> "And the evening sun descending,
> Set the clouds on fire with redness,
> Burned the broad sky, like a prairie,
> Left upon the level water
> One long track and trail of splendor,
> Down whose stream as down a river
> Westward, westward Hiawatha
> Sailed into the fiery sunset,
> Sailed into the purple vapors,
> Sailed into the dusk of evening."

These lines were affixed to the *menu*, which was placed at the back of the picture, so that the distinguished visitor might see reason to feel that the gentleman who had done himself the honor of inviting him could fully testify, through his own medium, that while he respected the man he ardently appreciated his poetry. As a corresponding attention to the other guests, Mr. BIERSTADT had caused to be placed before each and all of them a photographic likeness of LONGFELLOW attached to the bill of fare by delicate bows of silk ribbon, and as these were passed round the room a commendable amount of interest and curiosity was shown by those who had never before seen the "guest of the evening" to ascertain whether the portrait afforded any approach to a realization of the original.

The dinner being concluded, the company set themselves to the discharge of those duties which are generally to be seen at a *conversazione*, and it was understood that, according to Mr. LONGFELLOW's express desire, added to that of Mr. BIERSTADT, there would be "no speech-making;" but as the hour grew late, and Mr. GLADSTONE was seen on the point of departure, followed by Mr. LONGFELLOW, the Duke of Argyll, Lord HOUGHTON and others, there was a general cry of "GLADSTONE, GLADSTONE," until at length that right honorable gentleman came forward and addressed the company to the following effect—Mr. LONGFELLOW having by this time reseated himself at some little distance from him, his nervous temperament being evidently much affected by the task which now seemed likely to be imposed upon him. Mr. GLADSTONE said he felt bound to say something in consequence of the glorious past which the two countries—England and the United States—possessed in common. It became them to break through even the restrictions which the authority of their respected host had imposed upon them, and to give vent to those enthusiastic feelings which one and all entertained on this interesting occasion. After all, it was impossible to sit at the social board with a man of Mr. LONGFELLOW's world-wide fame without offering him some tribute of their admiration. Let them, therefore, simply but cordially assure him that they were conscious of the honor which they did themselves in receiving this great poet among them. There was no class of persons less able to do justice to an event of this character than those whose career destined them to tread the toilsome and dusty road of politics—[hear, hear]—and who were therefore too little sensible of the influences which were brought to bear upon mankind in general by the priests of the Muses. But at the same time they were not so wholly dead to those sentiments which were naturally awakened on an occasion of that kind as not to be glad to render the tribute of hearty admiration to one whom they must regard not only as a poet but as an American citizen. [Cheers.] They rejoiced to recognize in Mr. LONGFELLOW one of the distinguished brotherhood of letters whom they all delighted to honor, and in whose writings they felt an especial interest whenever any international event occurred to bring together representatives of the literature of the two countries—England and the United States. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman concluded by calling upon the company present to drink most heartily and cordially to the health, happiness and fame of Professor LONGFELLOW. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. LONGFELLOW acknowledged the compliment in a few brief words, begging the company to accept his hearty thanks for the generous reception they had accorded him.

The Duke of Argyll, in obedience to a general call from the guests, proposed "The healths of Admiral FARRAGUT, of the United States Navy, and Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT, of the British Army."

These gentlemen having respectively returned thanks,

Rev. Mr. COX proposed "The health of Mr. BIERSTADT," who in one word acknowledged the compliment, and the company immediately afterward retired.

In the course of the evening Mr. J. L. HATTON and Mr. CHAPLAIN HENRY supplied an appropriate musical entertainment, and the latter gentleman sang with considerable effect Mr. LONGFELLOW's "Village Blacksmith," as composed by the late Mr. WEISS.

Mrs. BIERSTADT and several other ladies entered the room as the musicians were about to commence their duties, and the former received the congratulations of the great majority of the guests.

The dinner was admirably prepared, and was well worthy the international character of the event.

It was nearly 8 o'clock before the company sat down, and past midnight ere they took their departure.

SPAIN.

Revolutionary Rumors—Arrest of Prominent Political Personages.

Paris (July 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

The telegraph from Madrid brings us word that several important political personages have been arrested and imprisoned, such as the Duke DE LA TORRE, better known as Gen. SERRANO; Gen. DULCE, who was O'DONNELL's associate or accomplice in the Vicalvaro insurrection of 1854; Gen. ZABALA, former Minister of War, and subsequently of Foreign Affairs; Gen. CORDOVA, former Minister of War, and Brigs. SERRANO, BEDAYA and LETONA. The police were also searching for Brig.-Gens. SANCHEZ, BREGUA and BUATA. The only thing really surprising is that these things have not occurred before now. There has been a plan existing for some time, and which the demise of NARVAEZ pushed on to maturity, for the overthrow by force of the Ministry, and the deposition of the Queen, though, from the names just mentioned, not for the destruction of the Monarchy. They belong to the party of which O'DONNELL was the head, and it is known to the initiated that O'DONNELL had long wished to place the Duchess of Montpensier on the throne on which Queen ISABELLA sits. I don't think I should be much mistaken in saying that an offer of the kind was made long ago and declined. A second telegram from Madrid says that the Duke of Montpensier has been "requested" to leave Spain—that is, expelled. If it prove true that the persons arrested really contemplated a military insurrection at this moment, they probably wished to anticipate the ultra-Liberal or revolutionary party, who would begin by proclaiming the Republic. Further arrests of military men are spoken of. A Madrid dispatch, dated July 7, gives the following particulars of the whole affair: "The arrest of the Generals is officially confirmed. According to the information received by the Government they were in connivance with the Revolutionists, and were preparing a movement having for object to upset the existing order of things. The occurrence has been well received by public opinion, which was already preoccupied by the plans attributed to these Generals. Every one here desires peace and tranquility, and cares very little for the ambitions of the extreme parties. The sensible Progressists themselves applaud the energy displayed by the Government. The most perfect order prevails in the Provinces."

FRANCE.

Another Royal Guest—The Queen of Mohely at the Capital—How Fatouma the Third Looks and Lives.

Paris (July 9) Correspondence of the London Morning Star.

The Queen of Mohély, FATOUMA the Third (or thirtieth, for I am not well up in the history of that island,) was received in Paris, yesterday, by the Comte de CAMBACERES, who has property in Madagascar, and who spent several months on a visit to her cousin, King RADAMA. The Comte received the Queen by a few words in her native tongue, which excited her extreme surprise and pleasure. She was accompanied to the Hôtel du Louvre by M. PASSOT, *chef de bataillon* of a regiment of the line, and by her son-in-law and cook. Her Majesty speaks French fluently, and without the slightest accent. Her object in coming to Paris is to obtain the assistance of the French Government under the following circumstances: Some years ago her husband, the King of the country, was dethroned and, some way, killed. Queen FANTOUMA, however, maintained that he is yet alive, and having perhaps heard of the distant expeditions undertaken of late years by the French troops, has come to Paris to suggest the release of her imprisoned sovereign and husband as an appropriate object for a fresh one. Her Majesty wears French boots, scarlet trousers, fastened in at the ankle: a diadem of gold beneath several veils, which concealed her features; the rest of her person being entirely enveloped in a white burnous. She is extremely small, has beautiful shining hair, very white teeth, and copper-colored skin. Her first request on arriving at the Hotel du Louvre was for a bath. Her cook decapitated a fowl with a sabre which hung by his side, after which ceremony the defunct bird was handed to the cooks of the hotel to be dressed for the Queen's dinner. The maid, who looks as if she had stepped off an Etruscan vase, sleeps at the foot of Her Majesty's bed. Her ears are adorned with gold earrings, of which there are precisely similar in the Campana Museum. Queen FATOUMA's palace at Mohély differs from those we are accustomed to see, inasmuch as it has no door. The walls are scaled by ladders, and once an audience is concluded the ladders are withdrawn, and all ingress is impossible.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

Official Investigation by the Board of Health—The Report of Dr. Harris—The Refuse of the Retorts Pronounced Dangerous to Life.

DR. HARRIS having, as instructed by the Board of Health, thoroughly investigated the cause of the poisonous odors emanating from the works of the Metropolitan Gas Company, has given as the immediate result of his inquiries the following report:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1868.

To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: As the Board of Health has officially requested me to write a statement of what I know concerning the nuisance which is connected with the Metropolitan Gas Manufactory situated at the foot of West Forty-second-street, in this City, I shall comply with the requirements, though my own investigations have all been made for the simple purpose of discovering the preventable causes of sickness and mortality. I must be allowed in this case to put my statement in the form of a plain narrative of the facts observed by me, and of the chemical phenomena and results that I have studied in connection with this particular nuisance and with the class of nuisances to which it belongs.

On Sunday, July 5, at about 6:30 o'clock P. M., I observed that the peculiar and characteristic smell of sulphide of ammonia and the various compound gases which were evolved from the hot waste lime where recently emptied out from the purifying chambers of gas works, then was intense in the section of West Thirty-fourth-street, where I reside. This location is the block between Fifth and Sixth avenues, I walked toward the Sixth-avenue, and became convinced that the offensive gas was flowing in from the west and northwest, as the vanes in the neighborhood showed that the wind was blowing from the west by north, and having shortly before the hour just mentioned walked from Bleecker-street and Broadway up the latter street to my residence without observing any smell of the offensive gases. The wind suddenly changed from a southerly to a westerly and northerly direction at about 5:30 o'clock P. M.

With these facts to guide me, I resolved to go at once and seek the source of the offensive gases, and I was guided by the olfactory sense—or following the smell—directly to the manufactory of the Metropolitan Gas Company. Previously to this I usually attempted to refer the oppressive gas odor to manufactories further down town, and it was the positive kind of evidence I now had that led me to go at once and see the source, namely, the waste hot lime itself when being emptied out of doors from the gas-purifying chambers.

I was accompanied by Sanitary Commissioner Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, whom I urged to accompany me to witness for himself the absolute demonstration of the truth of my belief that the actual source could be seen, examined and described. We entered at the official entrance to the gas-works, on the side next to Forty-second-street and west of Eleventh-avenue. We proceeded directly through to the great purifying chambers, escorted by the *locum-tenans* of the chief office for that hour. I asked the following questions:

1. Are these the purifying chambers of the Metropolitan Gas Company?
2. Have you other purifying chambers?
3. Do you use any other chemical agents than lime to purify the freshly made gas?
4. How many hours do you allow the lime to remain under the currents of gas as the purifier of the same?
5. Have you emptied any of the purifying vats since noon to-day (July 5.)
6. Going to the open yard west by south of the purifying chambers, I asked if the hot waste lime had been dumped from the purifiers upon the heap I saw and walked upon in said yard.

Answers to all these questions were promptly and clearly given, as follows, to wit:

To the first question, "Yes," was the reply.

To the second and third questions, "No," was the reply.

To the fourth question, "About thirty-six hours," was the reply.

To the fifth and sixth questions, "Yes," was the reply.

I then examined the lime in said yard. The first I raised to my hand upon my umbrella staff-head was hot, moist, and not so offensive as some that I had kicked about the same place. The portion I raised to my hand was a lump, and in attempting to steady it with my right hand I pressed a finger into it, and was slightly burned by it. I then scraped off a mass quickly, and held it fairly to the wind, which was just then very moist, and very soon there was flowing from the lump so much of sulphide of ammonium or some gas of similarly offensive odor that the chemical demonstration of the nature and source of the offensive gas and odor that had led me to seek the said gas-house and to examine said lime, &c., seemed to me to be conclusively demonstrated. Indeed, I absolutely know that the gases and odor which I smelled in Thirty-fourth-street and which led me to seek the source of the nuisance were being evolved from the surface of the pile of waste lime which I saw, handled, examined and tested as just mentioned.

During my visit at the said gas-house I examined the framework and condition of the "purifiers," whence the lime was already partly or mostly removed, or from which the covers had been lifted for such removal of the waste lime. The condition of the same, and all that I regarded as necessary to a demonstration of the facts in the case, were plainly and unequivocally present, and seen. I witnessed, examined and saw absolute demonstration of the fact that the waste lime when in the purifier—then open—and when recently dumped in the open air, was saturated and full of certain offensive gases, and moreover, that when fresh and very moist air passed over or upon the freshly-stirred mass of waste lime so emptied from the purifiers, such air became impregnated with a strong odor that I recognized as a compound of sulphuretted and ammoniacal gases, and certainly and distinctly enough for my recognition, one of the said gases was the sulphide of ammonium. And also, that this one and all the odors which I recognized when walking over and about the waste lime, and when handling and exposing said lime just emptied from the purifiers, were the same in their chemical character and poisonous or offensive effect, as the noisome odors and gases which I had an hour previously recognized and been offended by in Thirty-fourth-street, near my place of residence. Indeed, it appeared to me entirely just and proper at the time, and it is now for me to state that I obtained all the evidence I could desire for a logical demonstration, as well as for an absolute testing of the fact that the foul odors and nuisance which I that afternoon had experienced at and near my place of residence in West Thirty-fourth-street, were produced by and had their source and causes at the Metropolitan Gas Works, as herein described.

In conclusion I will state that for several weeks past it has been my official and personal duty to observe and discover what causes of preventable sickness and excessive mortality exist in that section of the City in which the Metropolitan Gas Works are located, especially because of the remarkably high death-rate among children, and that in my judgment the nuisance hereindescribed has operated as one of the causes of needless sickness and mortality there. However, I will state that for several years I have carefully observed existence, sources, circumstances and certain effects of the gas nuisance, which is produced by the defective processes of purification, and the care of the lime purifiers of the gas works in New-York, and that the said nuisance is unnecessary, and should be prevented; and that its continuance as a great evil that is detrimental to health, has led me to inquire and ascertain year by year the progress of practical improvements in the methods and means for purifying illuminating gases, and that I know, and am correctly informed concerning the means by which the gas nuisance herein described can be entirely overcome and certainly and surely prevented. In the scientific study and testing of these improved methods and means for gas purifying and the prevention of the nuisance I have herein described, some of the most learned chemists and hygienists have given their aid, and that by such expert and learned labors the art and science of gas purification have been so perfected that the illuminating gas can be completely purified and rendered perfectly suitable for burning without the escape or emanation of any of the offensive or poisonous gases which the waste or saturated lime from the gas purifiers gives forth at the Metropolitan and other lime-purifiers in gas-works in New-York give forth; and I can further state that this great improvement in sanitary chemistry has been so thoroughly, scientifically and practically tested or investigated, that its problems are so well understood and settled, that an expert and learned chemist like the analytical chemist of the Metropolitan Board of Health could readily prove and practically demonstrate to the directors, engineers and manufacturers of illuminating gas that by renouncing "the dry lime method" of purifying and adopting in its place some one of the improved and sanitary methods for the gas purification, all the nuisances of the dry lime method can and will be avoided, the illuminating gas itself be rendered even more pure than the lime-purified gas can be, and the cost of purifying be diminished; and that there are at least three methods by which these great advantages can be secured. Hence I declare that this, my testimony in this case, is given in view of the fact that a great and much-needed sanitary improvment should and can be effected at the Metropolitan Gas Works in regard to their method of treating the gas for purification, and in the manner in which the said Company employs and disposes of lime as a purifier of gas. And I assert and can prove that by the improved methods of purification no sulphide of ammonium, nor sulphuretted hydrogen, nor any other ammoniacal and sulphuretted gas will escape or be given off, but that these will become either fixed or be chemically decomposed and entirely powerless, entering into new and inoffensive relations, so that the surrounding atmosphere and the cities and neighboring districts would necessarily remain entirely free from all contamination, nuisance or injury; and that the avoidance and prevention of such nuisance and injury to the people is a sanitary and public duty which ought no longer to be disregarded. A reform in this matter has become an urgent sanitary necessity. And, finally, I beg leave to state that I know it to be entirely and easily practicable to control and prevent all the nuisances and dangers which I have herein described; and that the most poisonous gases which need to be purified out from the gas as it flows from the retorts, and which the lime, as now employed, does not properly control and fix, but which it readily imparts and gives off to the atmosphere are sulphide of ammonium, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphurous acid, ammonia, sulpho-cyanogen, &c., and these gases, thus associated with each other, and with lime and the hypo-sulphide of lime, as these substances come from the gas purifiers, are dangerous, offensive and poisonous, and when so associated and mixed and exposed to common air and moisture they do and will give off that most offensive and asphyxiating of gases the sulphide or hypo-sulphide of ammonium, besides other noxious gases, and, as has been fully demonstrated by the ablest chemists and by the best gas manufactories, these chief and particularly dangerous evils and all others connected with the manufacture or purification of illuminating gas can be entirely controlled and prevented by the improved and more scientific methods which sanitary chemists have devised.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club on the Duties of the Hour—Address to the German Americans of New-York.

The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, of the City and County of New-York, lately organized, and chiefly composed of Germans, among whom are many of the most influential men of that nationality in the City, have just issued the following address to their compatriots:

The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the City and County of New-York to the German Americans of the City and State of New-York.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: After an eight years' struggle at the ballot-box, in Congress and on the battle-field, the following question presses itself upon your attention: Shall peace be secured to the Republic according to the words of Gen. GRANT by wisely husbanding the results which events have produced? Shall the daily life of the citizen and the pursuits of business take up again their undisturbed course? Shall the honor and the credit of the Union be preserved? Or, on the other hand, and in accordance with the programme of the Democratic Party, as laid down by the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, shall a new civil war be kindled, in order that all things now existing and auspiciously regulating themselves may be plunged into interminable chaos, to the end that the defeated enemies of the Union and their allies, the crafty demagogues of the Democratic Party, may again have an opportunity to domineer over and plunder the country? Shall the faith pledged by the Republic to its creditors be broken, and thus the finances and business of the country be engulfed in ruin and desolation?

This is the alternative to which in the last analysis everything that is said or done in the present strife of opinions and purposes reduces itself. Strip the kernel of the coverings in which sophistry has disguised it, and you will find the naked question to be simply: Shall peace and prosperity come to the Republic from the election of November next, or reaction and a new civil war?

Can there be any doubt for a moment as to what every citizen who seeks the welfare of the country should do? Whatever differences of opinion there may be upon matters of detail, no honest, thoughtful citizen can desire the complete overthrow of the present state of things, in other words, a second rebellion.

The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the City and County of New-York, animated by the views above expressed, and full of confidence, turns to all the German Americans of the State with the summons, "Look and examine for yourselves, and decide for the good of the Republic." To the German Republicans it proclaims, "Organize, make ready for the impending struggle."

The club has set itself the task of bringing about, so far as possible, the effective union of the German Republican Party of the State, and of contributing from its own means to promote activity where there is a lack of local means. To this end, the club has resolved that Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHUTZ, the President of its Executive Committee, and whose name is on the Electoral ticket, put in nomination by the Republican Convention at Syracuse, should make a tour through the State, with the view to bring the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the City and County of New-York into close connection with the German Republicans of all the cities and localities of the State.

German Republicans, rally to our support! Organize! Form with us a well-disciplined phalanx in order that the name of the liberal-minded Germans in the coming conflict may shine forth as glorious both in the new and the old Fatherland as it did in the first battle for freedom under FREMONT.

For the success of the State ticket, headed by the name of the worthy, liberal JOHN A. GRISWOLD, every good Republican will work with cheerfulness and zeal. We have to care for the welfare of the State as well as that of the Union.

Let us therefore, Republican fellow-citizens, unite ourselves in a close bond of union. Let us then fling the weight of the liberal-minded German element into the scales of the election so decisively as to turn them, and a double triumph, crowned with blessings, will be the reward of our exertions.

Dr. A. JACOBI, President.
FRIEDRICH SCHURZ, Pres. Exec. Com.
Gen. KRYZANOWSKI, First Vice-Pres.
H. MERZ, Second Vice-Pres.
G. REININGOR, Third Vice-Pres.
BENJAMIN LEHMAIER, Treasurer.
L. RIESS, CARL WIRTH, J. SCHONHOF, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 21—1:20 P. M.

Consols are a fraction higher at 94⅛ for money, 94⅜@94½ for account.

Erie Railway Shares	42¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	96
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾

PARIS, Tuesday, July 21—1:20 P. M.

The Bourse is firmer; Rentes, 70f. 17c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 21—1:20 P. M.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 21—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues heavy. The sales of the day are now estimated at 6,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	10¾d.@10⅞d.
Middling Orleans	11d.@11¼d.

California Wheat has declined to 12s. 11d., and No. 2 Red Western to 11s. 3d. Corn is easier but active. Flour is dull. Oats advanced to 3s. 9d. Peas advanced to 43s. 6d.

Pork is dull. Lard firm. Cloverseed advanced to 52s.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 21—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼ for money, and 94¾ for account.

American Securities closed as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾@72⅞
Erie Railway Shares	42¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	96
Atlantic and Great Western	38¼

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, July 21—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed buoyant at 76⅞@77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 21—5 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—There have been sales of Peas, to arrive, to-day, at 44s.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 21—5 P. M.

Sugar market dull. Linseed Oil, £31 10s.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 21—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed quiet at 52f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 21.

TOBACCO firm but prices unchanged. COTTON, nothing doing. HEMP quiet; $1 40@$1 55 for prime to choice undressed; $2 40 for choice dressed. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5 50@$7; Extra, $7 50; Treble Extra and Fancy, $10@$12 50. WHEAT active and firm for high grades; Choice Fall Red and Fall White $2 16@$2 23; Prime and strictly Prime, $2@$2 15; Fancy, $2 25; Prime Spring, $1 55@$1 60. CORN dull and lower; Mixed Yellow, 76c.@79c.; White, 84c @85c. OATS very dull for New, at 72c.@75c.; Old firm at 80c.@83c. RYE, $1 10. PROVISIONS very dull and a small business. MESS PORK, $28 75, BACON—Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Shoulders held at 12¾c.@13c. LARD in small demand; Choice tierce, 17½c.@18c.; Keg, 18c.½19c. BEEF CATTLE in good demand; Choice butchers scarce, would bring $6 50@$6 75. ℔ cwt. SHEEP and LAMBS unchanged. RECEIPTS today—1,100 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT—Minnesota brands are in good demand; buyers at $1 73; sellers at $1 74; since Change, sales at $1 73. CORN steady and in fair demand at an advance of ⅛c.; sales of No. 1 at 92¾c.@92⅞c.; No. 2 at 91⅛c.@92c. OATS firmer and scarce, and advanced 1½c.@2c., closing steady at 68c. RYE in fair demand at $1 15. BARLEY quiet; sales by samples on the track at $2 20. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $28 50. DRY SALTED SHOULDERS, 11½c. MESS BEEF, $18. LARD, 17c. BEEF CATTLE quiet; good to choice, $6 75@$8 50; Shipping HOGS are in fair demand; light to fair, $8 50@$8 85; good to choice assorted, $9@$9 60. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 3c. RECEIPTS to-day—2,200 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 1,200 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR in good demand and the market is steady; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 95; 720 bushels do. at $1 97, and 1,000 bushels do. on private terms, and 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 20 CORN in moderate demand; sales, 23,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1, 400 bushels do. at $1 02 and 3,000 bushels do. at $2 10. CORN MEAL, $2 20 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED—Shorts, $31; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—563,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—17,200 bushels Wheat, 15,700 bushels Corn, 1,450,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR steady; sales, 650 obls. City Ground Spring at $9 25@$9 50, and 1,000 bbls. Western Spring, $10 60. RYE FLOUR—Small sales at $9. WHEAT is in more inquiry; sales, 800 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 90; sales small lots of White Michigan at $2 25, and Red Ohio at $2 12½. CORN—The unsettled condition prevents transactions being heavy; sales, 28,800 bushels sound Western at 97c., and 26,000 bushels Western, by sample, at 96c.@96½c., and 16,000 bushels, warm, at 86c. OATS dull; car loads selling at 75c. RYE and BARLEY nominal. PORK, $28 75 for heavy Mess. LARD, 18¼c.@18½c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 488,800 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Flour, 2,300 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 21.

COTTON steady; Middling, 31½c.@32c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 34c.@34½c. COFFEE, light demand; sales Rio at 14c.@17½c., gold; Laguayra, 16¾c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull. FLOUR dull; Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$11 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12 50; low grades unsalable and nominal. WHEAT advanced; sales 5,000 bushels new Red at $2 20@$2 25; choice White, $2 40@$2 50. RYE, $1 60@$1 65. CORN very quiet and unchanged. OATS steady; Western and Pennsylvania, 86c.@88c.; Southern, 86c.@91c. PROVISIONS inactive.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. GRAIN do. COTTON declining; Middling, 30½c. MESS PORK demanded at $27 75; held firmly at $28; sales at the latter. BACON quiet. LARD quiet. BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged. Gold 142¾, buying.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; sales new No. 1 Red Wabash at $2; No. 2 do. at $1 89; White Michigan, sellor August $1 90; Amber do. $1 93. CORN firm and advanced 1½c.; sales at 94c.@94½c. for fresh receipts and regular No. 1; No. 2 White at 93c. abuyer July, 93c.; do. August, at 96c. OATS advanced 3c.; sales No. 1 at 70c. RYE, $1 40 for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS firm; 5c. Corn per steam to Buffalo; 5c. per sail to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,200 bushels Wheat. 6,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 21.

COTTON dull and easier; Middling, 30½c.; sales, 55 bales; receipts, 283 bales. Sterling Exchange, 155¼@155¾; New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. premium; Gold, 142¾. FLOUR active; Superfine, $7 50@$7 75. CORN active at 90c.@$1 02½. OATS dull at 80c. HAY firm at $21@$22. PORK dull at $29 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD dull at 18½c. for tierce, and 20c. for keg.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT advancing; sales at $2 15 for No. 1, and $1 73 for No. 2 OATS advancing; sales at 70c. for No. 2. CORN advancing; sales at 93c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—400 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 300 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 21.

TOBACCO weaker; sales, 56 hhds. at $7@$18 for Lugs to selections. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 90. CORN, 9?c.@94c. OATS, 80c.@83c. RYE, $1 45@$1 50. MESS PORK, $28 50. LARD, 18c. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. BULK MEATS dull and unchanged. WHISKY nominal.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 21.

COTTON quiet; receipts, 3 bales; exports, 6 bales. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT scarce at $1 80@$2. CORN, 98c.@$1. OATS, 75c.@77c. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 19c.@20c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 20.

FLOUR, $6 25@$7 50. WHEAT nominal at $1 85@$1 90. Legal tenders, 70¾.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 21.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅝. Gold, 143.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	July 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	July 25	New-York	London.
Iowa	July 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Europe	July 25	New-York	Havre.
Smidt	July 25	New-York	Bremen.
Circassian	July 25	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND BRAZIL.

Eagle	July 23	New-York	Havana.
Merrimac	July 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Nestorian*, close at 6 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, close at the General Post Office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 21.—*In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg.*—John Guy Vassar, H. Gmelin, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Boppe, Master Frank L. Boppe, Miss Nellie B. Boppe, Miss Nancy Davenport, Mrs. W. Ware and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. John Schmeuder, J. V. Flesch, B. Traub, Mrs. H. K. Fruniss and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Brueck, John Ferguson, Henry Ferguson, Miss Helen Ferguson, Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. T. Meyer, Masters John H. Meyer, Chas. A. Meyer, Alfred Meyer, E. M. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. L. Spangenberg, R. Wernde, C. E. Bressler, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Conen, Charles Da Costa, Jacob Small, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schinkel and child, Henry Gunther, John Schumacher, Dr. R. Heber Fitz, Dr. W. E. Boardman, Dr. G. Ware, Dr. G. Swett, Thos. C. Upham, C. K. Dillway, Henry Werner, Mr. and Mrs. Philipp Deffar, A. Unger, Joseph Ohl, Miss M. Ohl, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Seel and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ludemann and infant, Mrs. J. Schumacher, Mrs. Barbara Nessler, Charles A. Decker, Miss B. Nessler, Miss Eleonora Eichler, Mrs. Babette Grumbach, Mrs. Von Goessnitz, Max Mai, Francis Arras, V. Welter, L. Karl, Oscar Girchen, Charles Zimmerman, Rudolph Lagai, Master R. Lagai, M. Lyon, Dr. Engelmann, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Frankfurch and niece, Ferdinand Zeiler, Charles H. Fink, G. Kellersberger, Rudolph Palzow, G. Wilson.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 21.—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. White, Mrs. Jackson and 2 children, H. Hodgers, F. A. Silva, H. T. Lyons, A. Vanvelsor, J. Burns, Mrs. Lingard, sister and 3 children, J. T. Wanley, Robert Funke, J. W. H. Escherich, C. S. Dana and wife, Miss B. Winter and servant, Mr. Brown, D. C. Winter, Mr. Trenholm, Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield and child, Mr. Gafney, W. J. Harrison, Mr. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. Hays and child, H. Gathing, J. E. Dalton, Dr. Bishop, J. E. Satrie, T. B. Barron, child, governess and courier, Mr. Gidding, R. L. Patterson, H. Redmond, Mr. Harbison, L. Walter, G. Wedeles, T. B. Stretton, G. W. Moore, Mr. Sherwood, F. K. Jones, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Willett, C. Dennison and son, H. R. Smith, F. Shirkell, Mr. Gue, Dr. Delevan and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wade, A. Friedberg, Mrs. Ward, Miss Easton, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pate, Charles Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Case, R. McMurray, Miss H. Battell, Wm. Stanley and Bro., Miss A. Cooper, Mrs. H. Jackson.

JULY 21.—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg.*—Louis Warlich, wife and child, Caroline Byrkel, E. Horton, L. Rimmer, John Allyn, Rebecca Allyn, Alice Allyn, J. C. Fritz, A. M. Bierwirth, M. Schmahl, E. Geist, Bertha Streibe and son, E. Fauth, H. Richmann, Benjamin Mohr, wife and 3 children, H. Mohr, Rosa Frank, Marie Klein, H. S. Boschke, Leo Loewi, Wilhelmine Martins, Sophie Heirn, Carl Rust, M. von Kessel, wife and daughter, Emil Hansen, Fanny Riefstahl, Louise Riefstahl, Dr. Rosa Spitzbach, A. Majesky, Rob. Muller, Richard Michaelis, wife and child, Carl Oftergard, Jos. Wolff, Ph. Krug, Aug. Heydt, Eva Sachse and child, S. Joachimson, Julia Sylvester, A. M. Wheeler, Franziska Savio, Jules Fallen, John Berry, Geo. Berry, Chas. Cahn, F. von Rosen, Luigi Amari, Aug. Girard, Jacob Burfenicht, Ludwig Koehler.

In steamship Charleston, from Charleston.—Mrs. J. Barrett, Miss E. A. Barrett, Miss M. B. Barrett, Miss Hopkins, John Klinck, James Loundes, G. W. Himas and wife, L. E. Johnson, G. H. Hoppock, W. D. Sprague, Mrs. Kaiser, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. C. D. Lietness, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs. D. Brown, servant and children, Mr. Spear, P. Moran, F. McCarthy, Wm. Ferguson, E. N. Fuller, J. W. Hayne, Mr. Sinkles, Mrs. C. A. Pyles, Miss Sinkles, Miss A. F. McGahagen, Chancellor Lesesne, wife and daughter, Miss E. B. Allston, Miss A. Middleton, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs. Gillette, Miss A. L. Maise, Miss Mary Bolger, L. Wesson, A. W. Sprague, Mrs. P. A. Sawyer, Mrs. Harkamp, J. Whildren, Mrs. Whildren and children, Miss Gay, Miss Sawyer, Master Sawyer, G. E. Hudging, S. Hart, J. Barrett, J. Wright, R. Meers, J. W. Rand, H. B. Richardson, R. McNames, C. F. Rundlett, F. Wright, Mrs. Kenworthy, Dr. Kenworthy, Miss Boyd, E. H. Gadsen, J. G. Wilson, W. E. Martin, wife and servant, H. K. Silliman, Dr. F. M. Robertson, Mrs. Miller, Miss Spear, Dr. Gibbon, Mrs. Lafourcade and child, A. Illing and wife, J. C. Blohme, Mr. Ford, Mrs. C. R. Brazils, Capt. Baxter, E. Hewett, Mr. Merritt, Miss Merritt, Mr. Brisbane, Mr. Fraser, P. Tuomey, H. Conyers, Mr. Champion, Mr. Torey, Mr. Anderson, Alfred Boker and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Miss J. C. Rogers, Miss Clusky, G. T. Rogers, G. R. Lama, C. Lopey, E. DuBois, wife and son, J. W. Knott and lady, Mrs. C. W. Thompson and daughters, Mrs. Goodenow, Mrs. H. Gowdy, Miss M. C. Gowdy, Mrs. S. E. McCready, G. H. Gowdy, Miss Lily Gowdy, Potter Williamson, M. H. Gowdy, C. E. Groover and wife, E. Hilton, J. H. Sloan and wife, B. H. Hardee and wife, Mrs. Blunt and son, J. S. Lancaster, D. L. Roberts, A. S. Hartridge and wife, Miss Ida Hartridge, C. Hartridge, G. Hartridge, J. O. Byrne, D. R. Dillon, M. B. Hassett, D. G. Olcott, C. N. Josephson, J. Fellner, J. Ralston, Miss Emma Kilts, 2 children and servant, J. A. Earling, Geo. Marland, Mrs. B. F. Ulmer, Miss E. F. Stevenson, Mrs. D. Jones, A. Stevenson, J. F. Stevenson, S. A. Smith and wife, Mrs. Post, D. Jacques, G. H. Beiser, J. L. Husband, J. W. Hawkins and servant, A. J. Hedrick, T. F. Johnson, R. L. Selleck, P. Farrell, M. Smith, Miss Ashley, Miss Holland, Mrs. Levi and infant, F. Heidt, H. A. Cook, H. G. Lama, W. H. McKirley and wife, H. Geo. Johnson, Miss L. C. Roberts, Miss Kate Roberts, W. H. Gayel and wife, E. S. Lathrop, Judge Chisholm, T. B. Marshall, Miss Marshall, W. N. Wright, wife and servant; Miss H. M. Schaffer, Capt. Dyer and wife, Miss Dyer, Miss Dyer, F. Bennicon, Mr. Octavus, John Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 47 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon sets..... 9 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 58 | Gov. Island.10 47 | Hell Gate ..12 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ashland, Foster, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Agnes, (Br.,) Knapp, Hong Kong, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Humboldt, (N. G.,) Peyn, Bremen, H. W. O. Edye.

Bark Mercur, (Norw.,) Herrickson, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, Demerara, Ed. Rowe & Co.; Lizzie Billings, (Br.,) Miller, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; Two Brothers, (Br.,) Butler, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Miranda, (Br.,) Caffrey, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain; Abstainer, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Teresita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schooners R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, Garwood, Bridgeton, N. J., N. L. McCready & Co.; Peiro, Rogers, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; Mary Ellen, Hubbard, Richmond, A. Abbott; Mary Brockway, Brockway, Hartford, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Leocadia, Perle, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Frank Jameson, Jameson, Alexandria, W. S. Brown & Co.; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 83 passengers to E. Cunard. July 13, lat. 51 10, lon. 16 50, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool; same time, saw bark Griffin, (Br.,) bound E. 20th, lat. 41 50, lon. 65 14, passed one of the Anchor line of steamers bound E.

Steamship Germania, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg July 8, and Southampton 10th, with mdse. and 607 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light S. W. winds and much fog the entire passage. July 15, lat. 49, lon. 33, passed ship Frank Shaw, (Br.,) bound E.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston July 18, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Bark Burgomeister Schwing, (N. G.,) Saegert, Marseilles May 23, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 18.

Bark Stella, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Brookman, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Sld. in co. with bark Egeria, for Falmouth.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankenship, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aveles.

Bark G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, St. Jago de Cuba 19 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua la Grande ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Brig Maria Crowley, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Crowley, St. Jago de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar and 1 passenger to Mosé & Ward.

Brig Hazard, (of Boston,) McFarland, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with schr Princess, for St. John, N. B.

Brig Eliza Stevens, Pinney, Neuvitas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brockman & Baker.

Brig Caprera, (of Stockton, Me.,) Patterson, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Chillianwallah, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Keller, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Jova. July 17, during a heavy squall from the northward, split foretop gallantsail and middle staysail. Sld. in co. brig Catawba for New-York.

Brig Catawba, Gilchrist, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to James W. Elwell & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Kate Foster, (of Cherryfield,) Brown, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Mariposa, Nash, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig G. F. Geery, Ward, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to Galwey & Casado—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Theobold, for Greenock; schr. Minerva, for Bristol, R. I.

Brig Fred. Clarke, (of Canning, N. S.,) Tooker, Para 27 ds., with 1 passenger, and nuts, rubber and hides to C. Ludmann & Co. Lost port anchor coming out of Para River. Had squally weather and calms the entire passage, and has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Nellie Mowe, (of Philadelphia,) Merryman, Malaga 32 ds., with fruit to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar June 18. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Moses Day, (of Philadelphia,) Neuvitas 16 ds., with molasses to Danforth, Knowlton & Co. Has been 6 days north of Hatteras, and had light N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. J. M. Morales, (of Bucksport, Me.,) Newman, Maracaibo 20 ds., with coffee and 3 passengers to D. P. Sherman. June 25, a German brig, name unknown, went ashore on the bar at Maracaibo, and would prove a total loss. Sld. in co. with schr. Coral Isle, for New-York. July 3, lat. 31 38, lon. 73 30, spoke whaling schrs. Nellie Pollard, Capt. Kelson, with 80 bbls. sperm oil, since leaving West Indies, and schr. J. J. Phillips, with 75 bbls. sperm oil. The schr. Joseph Long, from Boston, arrived at Maracaibo June 25. The J. M. has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds.

Schr. Lizzie Batchelor, (of Philadelphia,) English, Sagua 20 ds., with sugar to N. L. McCready & Co. Put into Savannah on the 7th, having sickness on board. Left Savannah on the 11th. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light weather the entire passage.

Schr. Beta, (of East Machias,) Brown, Neuvitas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thomas J. Owen. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, and had calm light weather the entire passage.

Schr. Adeliza, (of Machias,) Wright, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Snow & Richardson. The brig Leonard Myers sailed July 2 for New-York.

Schr. Florence H. Allen, Fuller, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. F. W. Cushing, (of Camden, N. J.,) Cook, Manzanilla 21 ds., with cedar to Goldthwaite & Overton. Was incorrectly reported yesterday as the W. T. Cushing.

Schr. Ben, Rollins, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Ella Hay, Coggins, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Henderson Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. E. Waterman, Marshall, Baltimore 7 ds., with benzine to Brink & Co.

Schr. Carroll, Bancroft, Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Georgetown, for Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth, Hill, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to R. De Camp.

Schr. C. Carroll, Bancroft, Machias, with lath to Sand, Stacy & Talbot.

Schr. Tabitha and Hannah, Dunning, Hartford for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Potter, Nantucket Shoals, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Derby, Conn., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet, Lawrence, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emma T. Story, Nightingale, Port Johnson, for Plymouth.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Hartford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Lucia P. Ives, Bowden, Greenport for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Albany, for Port Chester.
Schr. White Rock, Heany, Albany, for Stonington.
Schr. C. L. Baylis, Bayley, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. S. Applegate, Stelman, Rondout, for Newport.
Schr. Empire, Rackett, Newburg, for New-Haven.
Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Julia Willets, Bailey, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Fashion, Davis, Newburg, for Fall River.
Schr. Samuel Smith, Hill, Newburg, for Fall River.
Schr. S. Hale, Holbrook, Hudson, for Taunton.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.
Schr. S. Davids, Blair, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Jane, Haskell, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. John Manlove, Steve, Rondout for Wood's Hole.
Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Young, Fall River.
Schr. Pecora, Morrell, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Connecticut, Mills, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Saratoga, Wicks, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. R. P. King, Blivens, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich, for Newburg.
Schr. Native, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hoffie, Stamford.
Schr. Wm. McCobb, Shipman, Norwich.
Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hills, New-Haven.
Schr. Chauncey St. Johns, Hammond, Bridgeport.
Schr. Antonia St. George, Fairhaven, for Newark.
Schr. Wm. L. Peck, Cold Spring, for Albany.
Schr. S. Brainerd, Portland, Conn., for Rondout.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Caswell, Portland, Ct.
Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich.
Schr. E. A. Conklin, Matthews, New Haven.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Mayhew, New London.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Holt, New London.
Schr. Mary E. Hoxie, Hoxie, Nantucket Shoals.
Schr. Albert Jameson, Kendage, Rockland.
Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Addy M. Haines, Leffreys, Virginia.
Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Alexandria, for Bristol, R. I.
Schr. Ellie Bodine, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Driscoll, Virginia.
Schr. H. M. Somers, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. Althea, Garvey, Virginia.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. H. P. Simmons, Champion, Virginia.
Schr. E. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.
Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curles, Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. Mary J. Kennedy, Cropper, Virginia.
Schr. M. N. Lindsey, Latchum, Virginia.
Schr. John G. Ferris, Van Name, Virginia.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light, S. E., cloudy, with rain.

SAILED—Steamships Saratoga, for Richmond; Hammonia, for Hamburg.

Below.

Bark Regina, (Br.,) Harvey, from Liverpool 54 ds.—Spoken July 20, off Nantucket, by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21.—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; bark Amelia, from Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21—Arr. brig Carrie Melvin, from Swan Island, with guano for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Arr. ships M. Hutchinson and Cormorant, from Liverpool; Alexander, from Newcastle; Emma, from Sydney; John L. Dimmock, from Hong Kong.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Lizzie Bacheldor, which arrived from Sagua on the night of the 20th inst., put into Savannah in distress, having lost two of her crew by yellow fever, while the Captain and one other of the crew were sick with the same disease. The schr. is detained at the Lower Quarantine.

Spoken, &c.

John Bernard—brig, from Cardenas for Holmes' Hole, July 1, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 10.

Piscataqua—schr., 12 ds. from Boston for St. Domingo, July 8, lat. 38 8, lon. 71 43.

W. F. Anderson—bark, strg. S. W., July 7, off Double Head Shot Keys.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, July 5, brig Eliza Stevens, ldg. for New-York. Arr. July 3, brig Machias, of Machias, from Marseilles.

At St. Jago de Cuba, July 4, bark Morning Star, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, July 21.—The steamship Pereire, from New-York, arrived here late last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, July 21.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The Liverpool and Great Western steamship Co.'s steamer Manhattan, Capt. Williams, which left New-York July 8, arrived here to-day.

The steamship Nestorian, Capt. Dutton, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec July 11, arrived here to-day.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 443, July 21, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 443.
5, 47, 76, 72, 41, 59, 38, 7, 30, 74, 35, 20, 40.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 444, July 21, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 444.
15, 48, 60, 19, 55, 13, 17, 16, 33, 30, 10, 23, 49.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 495, July 21, 1868.
61, 14, 10, 59, 57, 6, 19, 55, 78, 13, 42, 11, 22.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 496, July 21, 1868.
35, 41, 30, 70, 44, 54, 56, 48, 75, 26, 37, 27, 59.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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